# Christian

Reflector.

H. A. GRAVES, J. W. OLMSTEAD, & Ditors.

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#### The Editors' Table.

RODIGER'S GESENIUS HEBREW GRAMMAR.

kodicer's Gesenius Hebraw Gramman, translated by Dr. Conant. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Gesenius is acknowledged to have been the first Hebraist of the age. His Grammar is distinguished for philosophical arrangement, chaste simplicity, and clearness of method. In our own country, it may justly be questioned whether Dr. Conant has any superior in the department of Hebrew learning. His translation of Gesenius has been widely admired, has received Hebrew learning. His translation of the received ry.

There was in the religious character of the reli rces, and the editions published by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, have been introduced as Kendall & Lincoln, have been introduced as text books into many of our most celebrated ler knowledge did not degenerate into fruit-colleges, and seats of theological learning.

The new issue before us, is a reprint from siasm, nor her activity into mis-directed ad-The new issue before us, is a reprint from The new issue before us, is a reprint from the fourteenth edition, as revised by Dr. E. was tempered with discretion; she was devotion was the offspring of mar, in the University of Halle, the friend of knowledge; she was useful, but her useful. Gesenius before his death, his former pupil, and one of the most accurate of living oriental scholars. This work, coming out under such auspices, with three so distinguished linguists united in its preparation, has preminent claims to general patronage. Bos-

wars of Germany, during the fifteenth century. It was not strange that the Reformation with all its revolutionizing tendencies, in opposing itself to a system that had become inthe occasion of war. The present work, the of Character and of Reform, from which we nineteenth in the admirable New Miscellany make the following extract :series of the Harpers, purports to give the history of the thirty years war in Germany, principle of all moral excellence. This dec-growing out of the great movements of the of character. We cannot retain our respect Reformation era. It is replete with information of a period, concerning which the his deficiency in this particular. It matter

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-Boston : B. Perkins & Co. The well con- that he has no special regard to truth, or is ceived work as above, with a valuable introductory essay, has been mainly prepared by Prof. B. B. Edwards. It is prefaced with an engraved likeness of Roger Sherman, who is made the subject of the first sketch. On stamps the whole character as counterfeit, as warrant, is to be followed by a second, we observe that of Thomas Baldwin, clare et venserve that of Thomas Baldwin, clare et venserve that of Thomas Baldwin, clare et venserve that of the true. Indeed it may erabile nomen. We hope, likewise, as the name its material is not the 'genuine stuff.' S of Lott Carey is made appropriately to adorn the present, so, that of William Carey will impart its immortal lustre to the forthcoming volume. An admirable idea this work, to such that the present of the present of the forthcoming to the for quicken the aspirations of genius, and to give vigor to the strugglings of those who qualities are not truly valuable, and even in

Old Humphrey. Here is another golden link in the chain of Carter's Cabinet Library. Old Humphrey is deservedly a favorite with the public. His claims to favor, resting on power of moral sentiment, acute observed the control of the dependent branches in gon power of moral sentiment, acute observed the control of the dependent branches in the education of youth, nothing is a proportion of the dependent branches.

ary stature, in the highest health weighing but little more than one hundred pounds, and frequently much less. Her frame was delicate, and her constitution fragile. With dark complexion, dark and piercing eyes, and experience the constitution of the child; and how the more than one hundred pounds, and the more than one hundred pounds and the more than one hundred pounds, and the more than one hundred pounds and the more

her any labor. When her mind was set in motion, her thoughts and words flowed sponsion, her thoughts and words flowed sponsion them. Her letters were evidently penned with rapidity, and without one moment's premeditation.

Mrs. Shuck's literary attainments were highly respectable. It should be remember-

woman. All her letters, her journals, and her most familiar and ordinary notes breathe er she ate or drank, or whatsoever she did, all was done for the glory of God. One who witnessed in the beginning of her Christian life the fervency of her zeal, and the predom-

Mrs. Shuck a striking and beautiful symmetry. In her character there was a happy com ed linguists united in its preparation, has been been claims to general patronage. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

boriously fulfilling the duties of her important station, we cannot but approve and admire her character. But her career was SCHILLER'S THIRTY YEARS' WAR.—This book, which is a translation from the German of Schiller, by Rev. A. J. W. Morrison, is intended to give the reader a succinct view, and vivid insight into the religious

## Regard to Truth as an Element of

Regard to truth, is the fundamental

religious community are now evincing un-wonted interest. Boston: Waite, Peirce & Co. BIOGRAPHY OF SELF-TAUGHT MEN, Vol. 1. and winning; yet the conviction in our minds much as the want of gold does the guinea. are bent on the acquisition of mental riches, and moral worth.

PITHY PAPERS, on Singular Subjects, by servation, a racy and vigorous diction, are well founded. The book before us is truly Our readers may recollect a remark of Dr. a volume of pithy papers. The article on Johnson on this point. The great moralist the terms used in war, alone, which we hope yet to give our readers, is worth the price of the work. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

Solution readers, is worth the price of
would not overlook a child's misstatement of
the smallest incidental circumstance in narrating an occurrence. He would correct a mistake even in regard to the points of the Mrs. Henrietta Shuck.

In person, Mrs. Shuck was below the ordishould say the north, he would have the misand symmetrical features, she was somewhat infinitely wiser is such strictness, than the andsome. Her temperament was ardent, and her spirits naturally elastic, cheerful and ay. For nothing, perhaps, was she so luch distinguished as the affectionateuess of er disposition. She was a lady of large eart. Never have we known a more depart. Never have we known a more depart of the product of the p woted daughter, a more faithful sister, or, a be made a subject of complacent remark to more sympathizing friend. She always won the hearts of her associates. Her teachers, this way inflicted upon the forming character to the hearts of her associates. classmates, and acquaintances all loved her. She cheerfully paid the price of friendship; gained friends by showing herself friendly. Mrs. Shack possessed not a brilliam but good intellect. She was not endowed with genus, but with a well-bulanced mind. Among her mental qualities, quickness of apprehension was the most remarkable. Her intellectual efforts seem never to have cost her any labor. When her mind was set in motion, her thoughts and words flowed sponning the first seem to the cost of the child. We would infinitely prefer to have a child of ours so instructed as to endure every thing before he would tell a false-hod, to his being the greatest intellectual prodigy in the land. We could 'hope all good things' of him, if a regard to truth was incorporated with the very substance of his character. If this were wanting, though he might possess every thing else, a dark and omnous cloud would sbroad in impenetrable presents.

al lever for the raising and-restoring of the fallen and ruined character. On the other hand, when he discovered a total deficiency in this capital point, hope died within him; he felt that all moral support was gone,—all moral life was dead. The great central column of character was wanting, and the whole fabric hence in a state of irretrievable disor-

This subject strongly commends itself to the most serious consideration of parents and teachers of youth. A parent can render no his moral conscience that it shall be exquis-itely sensitive to the turpitude and meanness of falsehood, and instinctively eschew all re-sort to deception to gain a point. There can rarely be found on earth a more interesterence for truth, that can give true dignity to an individual. A man capable of hypocrisy, prevarication, or any form of deliberate deand of a habitual predominant desire to ex-emplify it in every thought and in every ac-

#### Original and Select.

#### Interesting Letters from Mrs. Wade. No. 1.

The following is the first of a series Mrs. Wade, written to the young people of the Tremont Temple church, and which has been kindly furnished for our columns, by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Colver

Tavoy, Jan. 25th, 1846. the Burmese was established, though we felt a deep interest in the Karens from the acounts given by Burmese, of the quiet, simwhich they lived in their retired villages, yet, so timid were these people, that the sight of a white face, if it did not in all cases cause them to flee as fast as possible, seemed nearly to annihilate what knowledge they possessed of the Burman language, so that the only answer we usually obtained to any question, would be a vacant stare, and it was not un til after Ko-tha-byu, (whose interesting memoir you have read,) came to live with us, us. But now, an antique of a few years, behold this same wild people, with books and schools, and the whole New Testament in their own language, crowding by hundreds around the missionaries, to listen to the word of life, while many hundreds in different places are gathered into lovely prepared to receive the blessed gospel, and become a Christian people. Some of our number have been called to their rest, others are almost worn out, and are sinking under the weight of their labors, and unless the church in America come forward vigorously to the work, the Roman Catholics who have promised you something of the habits

more agreeable, and our facilities for giving pany me to their jungle villages, and see them instruction far better than among the what are their domestic habits and occupa-On tions. wandering tribes of our own country. meeting a Karen for the first time, as he emerges from his native jungles, the attention would naturally be directed to the extreme simplicity and labor-saving style of his dress. Make a large bag, of coarse, thick, white cotton cloth, and turning it bottom upwards make a hole for the arms in the corners, and make a hole for the arms in the corners, and one for the head in the middle between them, and you have a complete Karen dress. A furnish a brief, though it must be imperfect, simple border of stripes of such colors as are sketch for your valuable paper. simple border of stripes of such colors as are most easily obtained, is woven from the bottom to above the knees, in the garment of the men and boys, while that for the girls, the such colors are seen for the garment of the men and boys, while that for the girls, the such colors are seen for the garment of the class have tried the realities of eternity. One died while prosecuting though made in the same fashion, is entirely his theological studies; another

ed that she died at an age at which most writers do not begin to distinguish themselves. In her letters published in the Memoir, the compiler felt at liberty to correct only such errors as were obviously the result of haste or negligence. They are mostly published just as they came from her swiftmoving pen.

Mrs. Shock was eminently a religious a handsome silk or cotton handkerchief thrown carelessly over the head and shouling, I have often been stopped by English gentlemen and ladies, that they might notice

> age of womanhood, her mother teaches her to higher service to his child, than so to educate ored petticoat, and after making a dress con siderably shorter than usual, colors it a good black, and then the years miss may be seen, from day to day und by engaged, during every leisure monera, in organizating this she makes a handsome deep border around seption, cannot assume that serene air, and the lower part, while the upper part is coverthat noble and manly port, which conscious truth and rectitude impart to the human countenance. And surely there can be no inward screnity and genuine peace of soul, except in the consciousness of honesty and sincerely loving the truth for its own sake, work. At this age, too, the Karen girl learns to make herself a turban, in the form of a small scarf, with a deep, handsome border of bright colors at the ends, and finished with a fringe, which is made to hang carelessly, in the place of curls of hair, on each side of the head. Many of these turbans are really handsome, and executed with much skill and taste, and are often purchased, together with the ornamented dresses, by gentlemen, and sent to England and other counsimilar border for the dresses of the men and boys, which is a great labor, and when done with silk instead of cotton, are really beautiful. The patterns of these borders are many interesting queries, especially as those patterns for the shawls are supplied by Jews. who are employed in the weaving department of these manufactures. The natural, easy and graceful manners of the poor people in many of these eastern countries, has long been remarked by travellers, and though the Burmese are considered rather an exception, yet dignified, and even graceful manners ar by no means wanting among the higher classteen and fifteen in my school, would be admired in the first circles of England, for their beauty, their handsome and modest dress, they are undoubtedly low and dirty in their considerable improvement is perceptible in the Christian villages, they are, in this respect, still far from what we desire and hope by a note from bro. Cross to his wife, the other day, written on his first tour among the Karens of this region. He arrived at Mata are already in the field, will fill the country (my dear old jungle home) in the afternoon, with their superstitions and idolatry. But I and says his first impression, when he saw two hundred Karens assembled for evening When we first arrived in Burmsh, we had tional costume, and the neatness of their perexpected to have found the people in nearly sonal appearance. I have thus endeavored a savage condition, but were happily disap- to show you the Karens as we first saw them, pointed in finding all these large nations of on our arrival in this country, coming in the East in a kind of half civilized state, from the jungles to welcome the new teacher; which renders a residence among them far and in my next, I shall invite you to accom-

> > D. B. L. WADE.

For the Christian Reflector.

Visit to a Dying Classmate.

white. This dress, extending, more or less, learly to the ankles, with a turban for the head, similar to that worn by the Burmese, forms the common dress of the men, though they have a coarse kind of cotton blanket, his post as pastor of a church in a neighboring which is thrown around them when the they have a coarse kind of cotton blanket, which is thrown around them when the weather is cool, and they are not at work. This blanket also serves for bedding; for a complete the control of the spirit-land. I have, within twenty-four hours, visited a classmate, now on his death-bed. He is in the last stages few leaves, and a stone for a pillow, forms of consumption. As I entered the room, an for them, when travelling, a comfortable sub-fixed my eye upon his pale countenance, and stitute for their mat and wooden pillow at for them, when travelling, a comfortable substitute for their mat and wooden pillow at home. Though this is the entire original dress of the Karens, yet the more civilized, and particularly the Christians, have adopted, as an addition, the Burman white cotton gown; and when this is worn, as the bosom of their dress is long, they slip it down over the terror and bridge it sevent the service of God—the walks where we talked of 'prospects,' and of heaven, were all present. He was a beloved and talented classmate. He has stood for the arms, and binding it around the waist, it several years among the Lord's watchment for reaches quite to the ankles, and, with the gown, forms a neat and becoming dress.

The entire Barman dress is also often worn by Karens, and when put on in a proper manner, is also a becoming and suitable girls dressed in this bag-fashioned garment must look frightfully, you will naturally fancey.

But you would he siste a moment become the first defend not for my virtues, or my goodness, and construing the saked shout the common of gamblers, and the reaches of the sea, men are fishing up the wrecks of the sea, men are se

keep from praying even for short intervals. I long to have God pour out his Spirit upon the churches. When I begin to pray, it is with great difficulty that I can leave off. until I am entirely exhausted, so am I drawn toward God by the sweet service—so happy am I in it. I have gotten entirely beyond earthly objects, I cannot talk about such things now—cannot look back upon them. My eye is gazing upward on those bright celestial objects there. Such thoughts as the above were continually dropping from his flips, indicating a soul within, all winged for its heavenly flight. But he spoke of the Christian ministry. Here he manifested yearnings of soul that ministers might be faithful to their trust. As he had opportunity, with what affection the earnestaess did he endeavor to impress it on the minds of God's sambassadors, that they must be faithful—more faithful, if they would be useful, and would die happily. Yes, more faithful, if they would be useful, and would die happily. Yes, more faithful, is a voice speaking to me and to others from the borders of the grave. God's voice! and shall it not be heeded? Oh, then, Most High, wilt thou not hear the prayers of dying E—and arouse thy slumbering watchmen to their posts, and save thy heritage.

Laution to Ministers.

Do not forget that it is possible that you should lead others to a second to the such both and the volture, because his both of the volture, because he has such glossy plumage? The more accomplishments nothing, their varied accomplishments nothing. These are only so many facilitates for greater evil. Is a serpent less deadly, because his bornished scales shine? Shall a dove praise and court the vulture, because he has such glossy plumage? The more accomplishments a bad man has, the more dangerous the ministers are the carried and provided the court of the prayers of dynage.

Laution to Ministers.

Do not forget that it is possible that you should lead others to a second of the carried and the court of th

Do not forget that it is possible that you should lead others to a rest, into which you should lead others to a rest, into which you might fail to enter; that you should point others to a salvation, which you had only partially secured yourselves; that you should be diligent in cultivating others' vineyards, and yet mournfully neglect the proper culture of your own. The text plaifly reminds us, that there may be too much 'coming and us, that there may be too much 'coming and going,' even in doing good. The soul must have its bours of privacy, or the lamp of our spiritual hie will soon have wasted away, and leave us to go to those whose spirituality we had helped to kindle, saying 'Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.' No mis-take can be more dangerous than that of sup-posing that spiritual employments will, neces-sarily, make spiritual minds; that, because ences. The very opposite is experienced and bewailed by every faithful minister of the gospel. He knows, and it is his cross, and how easy it is to slide into a mere profession-al piety; how great is his danger of falling into a habit of fictitious devoutness and warmth—no more than the faded fire, it may be, of happier and more spiritual days.

## Thomas Clarkson's Last Moments.

The Globe publishes extracts from a letter to Mr. Soul, from a clergyman at Playford, formature, the fall the leasure of the state of the last three weeks, and finally fools to his bed on Saturday week. His strength was much enfeebled previously; but, till he was driven to his bed, he gave his mind to matters of public good. The interests and hardships of our mercantile seamen last engaged his feelings. After he was laid on his bed, I do not recollect that he entered upon external matters, but gave his mind much to prayer, and was unwilling to be interrupted in the prayer, ful course of his thoughts upon the future. He announced that he had made his peace with God, and addressed to a friend, before too weak, what he designed to be, I believe, a definite statement of his views upon the cardinal point of man's hopes, and his own reliance upon it for the future disposal of his soul.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Clarkson subsided into sleep or unconsiousness, during the continuance of which, he did not stir or

sided into sleep or unconsiousness, during the continuance of which, he did not stir or speak. On Friday evening, he roused up, with his physical powers much reduced, so that, as he mentioned some of his attendants by name, he could not articulate his wishes for little matters to be done for his ease and comfort. He now spoke with imploring looks, and with agitated and clasped hands: enjoying any attentions; and thus, after, I fear, some suffering, relapsed into a calm, about ten minutes before his death, and gen-tly breathed his last about quarter past three, on Saturday morning, in the presence of his family, save his grandson, Thomas and my-

It is singular that the last letter directed to him before his departure, (or immediately after, I forget which,) was one from the Prime Minister, acknowledging his pamphlet

respecting the seamen! This seems to realise sion, 'dying in harness.' A long letter sc-companied the pamphlet, indited in much weakness—it was his last letter.

## The Theatre.

entrance? From whom is that money drained, always, in every land, which supports vice? Unquestionably from the good, the laborious, the careful. The skill, the enterprise, the labor, the good morals of every nation, are always taxed for the expenses of vice. Jails are built out of honest men's property. Penitentiaries are built by the toil of virtue. Crime never pays its own way. Vice has no hands to work, no head to calculate. It whole faculty is to corrupt and waste; and good men, directly or indirectly, foot the bill.

At this time when we are waiting in variety would occur nere under a fresident, whom we imagine our constitution has deprived of nearly all independent authority. This doe-trine, made rife among the people, takes away all boundaries from his power. Suppose our government secretly connives at an extensive piracy on the coast of Cuba, so as to involve this nation in a war with men of the proposed our problem. Our constitution has deprived of nearly all independent authority. This doe-trine, made rife among the people, takes away all boundaries from his power. Suppose our government secretly connives at an extensive piracy on the coast of Cuba, so as to involve this nation in a war with men of the proposed our problem. Our constitution has deprived of nearly all independent authority. This doe-time, and or fresident whom it is involved in a extensive piracy on the coast of Cuba, so as to involve this nation in a war with men or government secretly connives at an extensive piracy on the coast of Cuba, so as to involve this nation in a war with men or government secretly on involve the same of the connection of t

prisments a bad man has, the more danger ous is he—they are the garlands which cov er up the knife with which he will stab There is no such thing as good corrupters You might as well talk of a mild and pleas There is no such thing as good corrupters. You might as well talk of a mild and pleasant murder, a very lenient assassination, a grateful stench, or a pious devil. We denounce them; for it is our nature to loathe perfedious corruption. We have no conquunction to withhold us. We mourn over a torn and bleeding lamb; but who mourns the wolf which rent it? We weep for despoiled innocence; but who sheds a tear for the savage fiend who plucks away the flower of virtue? We shudder and pray for the shrieking victim of the inquisition; but who would spare the hoary inquisitor, before whose shrieking victim of the inquisition; but who would spare the hoary inquisitor, before whose shrieking victim of the inquisitor, before whose shrieking victim of the inquisitor; but who would spare the hoary inquisitor, before whose shrieking victim of the inquisitor; but who would spare the hoary inquisitor, she for end would spare the hoary inquisitor, who for the properties of the connectors of the inquisitor, which is not some shift of the connectors of the inquisitor, and is not shall be made to the falling of an oak in the silent forest—the vaster its growth, the more terrible its resounding downfall! Ot thou conguerer or yourn! I would not take thy death, for all the pleasure of thy guilty life, a thousand fold. Thou shalt draw

## 'Our Country, Right or Wrong.'

Another doctrine, most corrupt and de-structive, is couched in the captivating pop-ular terms, 'Our country, right or wrong.' structive, is couched in the captivating popular terms, 'Our country, right or wrong.'
Our country! that dear phrase has pushed this sentiment into the creed and speeches of men, who, if they live long, will deeply blush that they have ever adopted. It is truly a matter of surprise and astonishment, that it should be advanced and advocated in the nineteenth century. Never was there a despot upon a throne who acted on a lower principle, and if fully acted on, would invest our rulers with all the power which can possibly belong to a human government. Napoleon Bonaparte at one time held a power which actually rocked the world, and seemed as if it would soon be asking for another world to rock. But the President of the United States, if the doctrine in question pre-United States, if the doctrine in question pre-vail, has an equal prerogative, an equal au-thority. If he have not equal power, it is simply because his personal energies are less or the nation he presides over is inferior. He The Theatre.

BY REV. H. W. BEECHER.

These demoralizing professions could not be sustained but by the patronage of moral men. Where do the clerks, the apprentices, the dissipated, get their money which buys an entrance? From whom is that money drained, always, in every land, which supports vice?

Unquestionably from the good, the laborious,

At this time when we are waiting in vain for the return of that bread which we wastefully cast upon the waters; when, all over ernment; fight out the war; by taxes load the war, men are fishing up the wrecks of

ble fathers! thanks to God, they never uttered such a doctrine; they never acted on such a principle. Our efforts at independence would have met the contempt of the world, our republic died in its cradle. The effect of such a principle on general morals is fetal. Right or wrong! The very annuacement intimates a confounding of moral distinctions, an abandonment of the holy injunctions of the Bible, and the adoption of the cades of robbers and thieves.—Rev. Dr. White, in Bib. Repository.

a breathing holiness over all thy scenes, that thou art endeared to me as a cherished sister, and I think of thee and speak of thee with all the tenderness that associates itself with the memory of a departed friend. I love to hear the rustling of the faded leaves as they bid adies to the parent tree, and throw themselves upon the bosom of the gentle gales to follow their bidding. Hove the sighing of thy winds, though I feel that they are sighing their requiem over the bright things of summer. I love the splendid drapery of thy forests, the thousand gloriour hues in which they are decked, though I know that this is but the lighting up of the spirit of beauty for a moment ere its final extinction. Yes, elder daughter of the year, I love thy scenes, all thy associations. I am sad under thy strange influence, yet happy. I would not be gay if I could. There is a subdued reverence in my affection for thee, which banishes everything that might seem to bespeak a forgetfulness that thou art with me. O, how many times have I breathed the wish that thou mightest be sear me when I am dying. I never fool a willing to an analysis the sear me when I am dying. I never fool a willing to a new the wish that thou ness that thou art with me. O, how many times have I breathed the wish that thou mightest be area me when I am dying. I never feel so willing to go as when my spirit has drank in the sweet and southing saduess of thine own. I look around me, and all is changed—the earth has folded up her garments of greeu—the flowers have perished—the birds have gone, their glad music is hushed in silence—the winds have gathered the leaves to their burial—and why should I wish to stay when all are going? O come, then, gentle Autumn, when my time is arrived, come, take me by the hand, and I will go with thee willingly.—Rev. T. B. Thayer.

humanity to pity a begger by giving him food or raiment,—I can do that; that is the charity of the humble and the unknown; widen you your heart for the more expanded miseries of mankind; pity the mothers of the peasantry who see their sons torn away from their families; pity your poor subjects crowded into hospitals, and calling in their last breath upon their distant country and their young Queen: pity the stupid, frantic folly of human beings who are always ready to tear each other to pieces, and to deluge the earth with each other's blood; this is your extended humanity, and this the great field of your compassion. Extinguish in your heart the fiendmanity, and this the great field of your compassion. Extinguish in your heart the fiend-ish love of military glory, from which your sex does not necessarily exempt you, and to which the wickedness of flatterers may arge. Say upon your death-bed, 'I have made few orphans in my reign; I have made few widows; my object has been peace. I have used all the weight of my character and all the prover of my situation to check the irascible passions of mankind, and to tarn them to the arts of honest industry; this has been the Christianity of my throne, and this the gospel of my sceptre; in this way I have strove to worship my Redeemer and Judge.'

## Character of our Prayer Meetings.

The character of our prayer-meetings must not be overlooked, if they are to become the not be overlooked, if they are to become the means of invigorating the power of religion in the hearts of those who attend them. At present, they are, for the most part, inexpressibly dull and lifeless. Every man goes the round of devotional topics, and thinks nothing whatever of what is appropriate, and what is fitted to rouse. We want less form, and more power; less circamlocusion, and more heart devotion. We pray too long, and with too little unction. A few warm and stirring petitions, proceeding from a heart full of love, are of more value to the life of a cherch, that a thousand lengtheued addresses to the Deity. prayers; something to rouse, to animate, to cheer, and to fill the heart with love and joy. We have now the gifts and graces of the

a degree of seriousness was manifested, som rave evidence that the Spirit of God was at gave evidence that the spirit of dow was at work, and four or five were enabled to trust in the Redeemer. The second week, the interest increased; the number under conviction was greater, and others found peace in believing. On two occasions, eight candidates were baptized by the pastor. Last Lord's day execute about twenty persons Lord's day evening, about twenty person came forward for prayer, and the work wa evidently extending. On Monday night, the pastor being indisposed, Dr. Fuller baptized ten candidates—making in all, since the ten candidates—making in all, since the meeting commenced, eighteen. The number of inquirers was also larger than on the previous evening. The meetings have been solemn, but free from any undue excitement. The work has been gradual and progressive, and we trust that it is but yet the droppings of what we hope will be an abundant shower. We solicit the prayers of all who love our Lord in sincerity, that this work of grace may go on until all the churches in our city shall be blessed with an abundant increase.

Rel. Her.

#### CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1846.

#### THE OPENING SEASON.

Many of the engrossing influences that has absorbed the minds of the community, have of late diminished. The political campaign annu ally, and in particular biennially, as the preser year, exciting the people, has now passed. The noderate and calm temperature. The claims oss are less pressing with multitudes, a mn blends in winter. The man of business and the farmer, especially, though there nev opens before him a period of indolence, has not a time of release from hurry and toil. The re view of the year is a work to which in the surve of what he has done, he is naturally called. T gifts of Providence that have again been lavished upon him, the faithful earth that has again given forth an abundance from her bosom, on him to an ascription of thanksgiving usual time may be given to the claims of religio employed, will be preoccupied by the thousand etions with which the adversary ever stand rendy to lure the children of men from the path

We noticed a few days since the counsel o this wise of a widely, circulated journal published in New York: 'This city,' it says, 'never had more of the attraction of amusements than during the it? Aided thus by a corrupt press, will the en emy come in and sow abundant tares to bring forth in families and circles a harvest of death mless truth and religion in all the claims which they address to the soul, are commended by line upon line, and precept upon precept, to all cla

The fruits of the earth have now been gather iu-the harvest season has ended. Now, too, the ecially is the time, as the soil is more open to he hand of the cultivator and to the receiving seed, to scatter this forth in abundance upon it This, in the matter of spiritual seed-sowing the morning of the year, when in particular must not withhold our hand.

There is another consideration that conve its lesson of instruction and encouragement Millerism, so called, with whatever is kindred to

it, has spent its force and passed away. Confiden faith in its pure doctrines and precepts, is coming to be more than usually felt. The the unregenerate having been exhausted on a thousand objects, will now, it is heped, in turn come to dwell on religion its evidences and its claims upon them. Who can determine that the next impulse given to the public mind, may no

Would it not be well for pastors and church in the careful survey and contemplation of the present aspect of things, to inquire in all docili ty and with a new consecration, 'Lord what will thou have us do?' Might not much be reasonably hoped at the juncture which in the wants ion and the community we have reached, wer there now seen abroad a cherished dispositio to sow bountifully of the seed of truth, and vig

Our own impression is that instead of too much effort being employed for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, there is is far too little. A comlanism, a faith without wor piety of the Laodicean stamp, has too exten been spread. Apostolic zeal, self-denis and devotion kindling in the sacrifice of a whole

Is there not need of 'a revival in the seed tim a revival of prayer and of the use of means, the there may be a revival of result and of harvest Who is on the Lord's side?

#### AN APPEAL FOR THE HOME INTERESTS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

At the Convention in Salem, Rev. Mr. Swai offered the following resolution, which as nearly as can be remembered, he supported as in the

Resolved, That this Convention, while afford g all needful aid as hitherto, to 'feeble church,' regard it highly important to give more at mition to the 'destitute places,' and for this pure to multiple appears.

He was not anxious for the resolution to pas unless it expressed the unanimous conviction of the meeting, and so strongly expressed it, as soon to become an operative principle through the energies of the Board. The resolution proposed no innovation, except it might be upon the practice of the Convention, our expenditur latterly having gone mainly to aiding feebl churches. But while these claims were impo tant, those of 'destitute places' were, if anyth still more urgent. Dr. Chalmers, complaining some ecclesiastical doings in Scotland, says, " w want a minister to fill the church, and for this purpose, get the ablest and most eloquent man we can find in the country, and when he comes, he does fill the church by his oratory, but he fills it with hearers, drawn from other congregations. to get a man on the territorial principle, who will expatiate among the people, and fill the church out of the district, is to get a church of new hear ers, and to make inroads on the outfield popula tion, which is increasing upon us by thou

This is the plan. 'Fill the church,' and at the same time, make inroads on the outfield population; strengthen the 'feeble churches,' and sup-ply the 'destitute places.' And is there not a cause? The sermon yesterday, referring to the fact that twenty years ago to-day, this Convention met in this house-stated that the increase of our numbers had been from twelve thousand to more than thirty. But the population of the State in that period has increased about two hundred find some serious discouragements—enough to make ordinary men despond, but their language is, 'We are by no means discouraged, but, on the whole, have a growing conviction that we were never in a more responsible station,' and 'we are often strengthened and encouraged by the reflection that we have the prayers and sympathies of many, very many Christian friends, especially whe they bow together round the throne of our exalte

Here other statistics were referred to, showing

the fact that 'much land yet remainesh to be pos-sessed.' Although 'additions' to the churches sere not the only indications of prosperity, and sometimes not that, they had their significancy,

and with a denomination who recognized a dif-

ference between a church and a congregation,

they ought to have a meaning. But how shall this much land be possessed? Have we any idea

that it ever will be? and that this ancient Com-

monwealth will be everywhere as the garden of

the Lord? It must be done if at all, of course,

in no inconsiderable degree, by the ministry, di-

ministry within church walls and parish lines;

churches,' and, as far as money will do it, to

church-going Massachusetts, are even nominal worshippers; the rest belong to that class, which

sheep, having no shepherd. They are an 'out-

by a preached gospel? Not certainly to much

extent by the local ministry. Their energies

will be sufficiently taxed in times like these, in

taking heed to the flocks already under their care

However faithful and effective their influence

here, multitudes 'acattered abroad' in remot-

districts, and sparse neighborhoods, not reckone

with one denomination or another, will still be

What then is so obviously needed as a class of men, called not so much to baptize, as to preach the

gospel, and more frequently to preach it in school

men who would be overseers of flocks not now

gathered into any Christian fold, who could thor

oughly explore the district assigned to them, and give full and accurate reports of the work to be

The missionary agency, which contemplates only attention to 'favorable openings,' is impor-

tant, but who is to care for other destitute places,

er will be until made by some pioneers of the

wilderness, having the spirit and power of Elias.

To employ such agencies in every section of the

State, might seem to be attempting more than

which his heart has often felt, but to which it

justice to other claims, he cannot give relief .-

Home Missions in Massachusetts, can be made

be understood that this Convention intends to

prosecute this benevolent work on a scale some

not in this, more than any other good cause, flo

scores of underlings in every section of the coun

cents, coming right out of the pockets of Protes-

tant, evangelical believers, and altogether more

of it than has ever yet been poured into the

And now, in this year of our Lord 1846, he

vould inquire whether it was not the time and

possibly might survive, though the Convention

the other not left undone. After getting an 'ave-

But if they exist likewise in the country, beyond

what a local ministry can care for, why should

not the itinerant be added? It is said that cities

affect the country, as a heart, the extremities

The reverse is likewise true. Boston is a good

heart for a country. But how much better city

even than it now is, or otherwise will be, if all

the youth which during the next twenty years,

shall be poured into its active and professional

with the teachings of truth and godliness? The

inquiry at least is important, whether the agen-

RELIGIOUS NECESSITIES OF OREGON.

Missionary Society have derived from the ac-

sionaries who have gone thither.

cies may not, and ought not soon to begin to ope

rate, necessary to accomplish such a result.

departments, shall have been trained in cont

ning for lack of knowl-

be required perhaps to help it along.

unconverted masses of this enlightened

where there are not favorable openings, and nev-

ne by this or other evangelizing bodies.

es, and private dwellings, and everywhere

#### BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

There are fourteen churches existing in the county, that belong to the Berkshire Association. Of these, the one at North Adams, at the north, rectly or indirectly. Much must be done by the and the one at Pittsfield in the centre, and the one at Sandisfield at the south, are able flourishand were the whole population Christian wor-shippers, all required of us would be, to operate ing churches, each of which has changed its pas tor within a year. All but the church in West with the more efficiency within such spheres, and Stockbridge have meeting-houses, and most of all required of this Convention, to aid the 'feeble these houses are favorably Two of these houses of worship have, within make their pastoral agencies more effective. But it is not so; only a part of the population of even year or so, been built. The one at Tyringhan is a beautiful house, situated in a pleasant village, and the one at Becket is convenient and well located in a thriving village on the western moved the compassion of our Lord. They are railroad. All but one or two of these churche are now supplied with constant preaching, and ion.' But how shall they be reached most of them with efficient pastors. The Baptis churches in Berkshire have enjoyed several re freshing revival seasons, and a few mercy drops have fallen on several of these churches

There is in regard to one church a favorable pportunity of changing its place of worship, and in another town, an opening for a new interest hich ought to be improved. This is the count n which the eccentric John Leland spent a con-He exerted an influence throughout the country Especially did he leave his mark on many of the nhabitants within the vicinity of his residence. The people of Cheshire, almost to a man, follo ed him in his political creed, and joined with him in many other things, some of which were no very favorable to an enlightened and benevolen Christianity. There is a good degree of union of brotherly love, and of external prosperity en joyed by the Baptists in Berkshire-the region of hills which has furnished this State with its first Governor, of the sect of the persecuted Rog er Williams.

#### MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

we could even hope to sustain. But if the right men could be had, he had but few fears on that There are few men, who are placed in circum tances, more difficult and painful, than thos point. Every pastor would be cheered by the fact, that others we're laboring in the same counministers of the gospel who conscientiously en deavor to proclaim the whole truth of God. Lis ty, with special reference to 'destitute places,' tened to as they are, by persons cherishing vari ous and opposite opinions of revealed truth, and possessing a diversity of tastes and preference And if there be any truth of importance in the for different subjects, it is almost impossible to adage, 'Charity begins at home,' the idea of preach a sermon which will not meet with a cold, inwelcome reception from some quarter. It is more effectual than Home Missions in a distant intellectually impossible to present a subject to valley, momentous as that idea truly is. Let it any audience which will be equally agreeable to very individual because of the almost infinite variety of intellectual character, and cultivation what commensurate with the actual necessities, to bring under religious influences the educa-What will interest and edify one, will be repu sive to another.

But this is not the greatest difficulty. A mi Commonwealth, and surely the money of the ster has to deal with consciences:-and con faithful would not be wanting. And if it should cience is a very sensitive thing. He has to en force duties and rebuke sin. And as a faithfu s freely as would be desirable, something might messenger of God, he is bound to be impartial unflinching, and rebuke sin, whether near or afa off, whether committed by the rich or the poor to be called upon for money to sustain their cause by rulers or the ruled, by Christians or those no when the solicitors for patronage to every evil Christians, by his most intimate and belove work, are so bold, and so successful, too? It is friends and benefactors, or those to whom he is money which builds theatres, and supports them stranger, and by whom he may be regarded as an ich supports infidel lecturing and demoralenomy. And what enhances the difficulty of his position is this;—if he faithfully perform his for his tempers, subsistence. izing printing. But for money supplying bread to such writers and printers, they could not par-Sin to come into these Puritan cities, and reas

This gives rise to a powerful temptation to b his majestic temples, and employ his priests, and unfaithful, to connive at sin, to allow the guilty to escape unrebuked, or to tamper and compre try. And it must be money which, under God, mise with his own conscience by comlemning pop shall counteract all such influences; money, not ular sine, with such oily words, honied ac magic, not good wishes, but money, dollars and and flowery rhetoric, that the sinner shall be more pleased with the manner of the preacher than displeased with the rebuke which he adminis ters. The minister understands fully the secu lar relation which he sustains to his people. He knows that he is not supported by the govern nent, but by the voluntary taxation, or contribu occasion to attempt something more than to merely aid 'feeble churches,' some of which tion of his hearers, and he is aware that it is neither natural nor pleasant for a man to pay to and never existed. But this may be done, and

to have his own sins rebuked. When, therefore, he contemplates the circle rage for this object, another average might more and around which his strongest effections twine, to him the most interesting of any upon earth, rage for this object, and around wine easily be collected for a class more likely to perlates his wife, who, in all th edge. These 'destitute places' in cities are supcheerfulness of confiding love gave he promised, solemnly, to support, when he looks upon his children, those 'other little selves.' se entirely dependent upon him, and remembers that fidelity in his public capacity may subject them to inconvenience, sorrow and want, is there not a temptation peculiarly strong, for him to mpromise with conscience and prove unfaithful to his high trust? and does he not need grea grace to resist a temptation which addresses i self to his dearest interests, and whose strength in proportion to his love for his family?

But farther;—if the temptation is successful, if from fear of offending his hearers he withholds any doctrine or admonition, and by this conceal-ment of a portion of Divine truth he succeeds in as Flavel says- Ministers are often put upon amentable straits; they sail betwixt Scylla and The following information touching the moral Charybdis; the wrath of God upon one side, if ondition and necessities of Oregon, the Home we do not speak plain and home, as the necessity of the case requires, and man's wrath on the counts of Messrs. Fisher and Johnson, our mis- other, if we do.'

Some of the severest anathemas of the Bible 'At pre' to there is but one regularly organized Baptist charch in Oregon, but the brethren enjoy encouraging prespects of organizing two or three others, and exploring the country very extensively are directed against unfaithful ministers, and some of the most dreadful calamities which hav been experienced were the consequence of their course. Ezekiel tenches that if, by withholding during the approaching dry season.

As yet there are but few schools in Oregon, on the truth of God, any perish, his blood will be re which account many of the inhabitants suffer much anxiety for their children. The Roman Catholics, however, are making. quired at the watchman's hand. It is, therefor much anxiety for their children. The Roman Catholics, however, are making great efforts to a peculiarly solemn thing to be a messenger of Catholics, however, are making great efforts to ducation, where they purpose to teach all the branches essential to a thorough education without directly inculcating their peculiar religious tenets! Our friends therefore have already laid the foundation for primary schools, and have also commenced a Suuday School which promises success. The sparseness of the population, however, will for a short time, require of them great effort and patience in superintending and managing a considerable number of small schools.

They are greatly in want of Sunday School Libraries; elementary school books on Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Reading and Spelling, and carnestly desire their friends in this part of the country to provide for them, if not new books, at least second hand ones.

They also inquire if there are not friends we have the provided that the standard of the sunday o a peculiarly solemn thing to be a messenger of

them, if not new books, at least second hand ones.

They also inquire if there are not friends who will be willing after reading their periodical religious pamphlets and Reviews, their sermons, and other religious literature, to send them to Organ, where no such thing is at present to be obtained in any other way. They say: 'we are almost in a heat hen land, so far as the circulation of religious intelligence is concerned, while there is a readiness and eagerness on the part of the people generally to read any thing from the United States. We know of no country where religious tracts would be read with more interest than in Organ.'

The benevolent in our female societies might for a year or two find ample scope for their peculiar efforts in making up boxes of clothing for the families of these missionaries. The demand upon their slender resources are at present very numerous and pressing.

As was anticipated by the missionaries, they

Would you have a minister in shackles? would umerous and preasing.

As was anticipated by the missionaries, they Would you have a minister in shackles?

Would you prescribe the range of subjects which he may investigate, and eay thus far shalt thou go, but no farther—here shall thy spirit, panting has a tower, apire and bell. A good clock has after knowledge, be stayed? Every enlightened, been placed in the tower by the city, with the liberal mind says, No. If any class of men on concurrence of the society, for the convenience earth ought to be unrammelled in the discharge of their public, official duties, they are the ministers of Christ, who are directly accountable to P. S. It is a curious fact that the Second Ad-God for the manner in which they discharge those duties. But at the same time they ought more than sixty years since. Rev. David Australia. not to abuse their freedom. They ought not to take advantage of their position to attack individthemselves and to their people will require them was settled as pastor of the church in Elizabeth

ample. He should aim at fearless fidelity to his and the obedient shall eat the fat of the land.'

SHALL BE SATISFIED WHEN I AWAKE IN THY LIKENESS.'

Shall a being created of clay, When life's weary journey is trod, And its vigor bows down to decay A creature so prone to depart From the pathway where duty appear To yield to a wandering hear.
And give for its errors but tears, burdened by sorrows and cares So pierced by adversity's thorn, Corruptible garments who wears, Soon put incorruptible on?

Shall the dust that is mouldering wake From its silence, inancuess, and gloom And the bars of its prison-house break, The bonds of the desolate tomb! Shall it soar in the image Divine Shall it dwell in the presence of Him Who hath counted the earth as but dust, With a crown that shall never gro

Yea! such are the hopes of the soul That in Jesus, the Ran Though billows opposing may roll, Life's ocean, undaunted, he rides. O, hinder me not on the way,
I am journeying on to the tomb,
I fear not its dust and decay,
Its silence, immenses and gloom,
When the angel's loud trump to the skies,
Shall summon the children of men, In the image of Christ I shall rise, O, I shall be satisfied then!

A. M. EDMOND.

iles below, at the mouth of the river Thames. The first meetings of the order here, were held in church was gathered; but it gained slowly, and had no minister till the year 1800. That year, on Christmas day, Elder John Sterry was or-dained the pastor, in the Congregational church city is composed.

Elder Sterry remained the pastor till his death, in 1823. His labors were abundant and successful. He was sent for, one day, to visit a sick pel. The Elder complied with the invitation, and mise of an aged lady in Massachusetts, who has the support of the pastor.

years. His successor was the Rev. S. S. Mal- past distinguishing favor from God to his church lery, whose installation took place July 9, 1834. and people. We left the house with tender, sol-The Rev. Josiah Graves, the Rev. Russell Jenemn emotion: a house where many a time, the nings, and the Rev. Miner G. Clarke, were the saints have been blessed, and als erected their second meeting-house. It is a sim-ple and substantial edifice of wood, comfortable,

The new house is in the centre; the style

repairs and improvements upon it in a short time.

Upon the division of the church into two bodwhite oak, the desk black walnut; outside whi ing, for five months in succession. The attendance the donor be blessed from the book, a copy was often very large. There were a great number which he has so kindly presented ! of converts, the principal part of whom were bap- In the building of the house the church I the church reported 148 baptisms, and a total of God's honor may dwell, and where the pre-

ence meetings are held nearly every evening in

The celebrated Rev. Isaac Backus was a na tive of this place, but lived here at a time when town. He was born in 1724, was originally a one hundred and forty-six miles from Detroit Congregationalist, but went over to the Baptists, with which city it is connected by the Centre with the greater part of his church, in 1750. He Railroad. Here is the western terminus.

Hampshire while yet a young man. He died in impression the whole property will be 1825. Both the above ministers were descend-He died in 1784.

The Second Baptist church was gathered in Years; perhaps sooner.

you fetter his intellect, and padlock his lips? the last postor. His labors here were attended

uals, though there may be occasions, when duty to of whom Benedict Arnold learned the business o meet imputations which have been unjustly town, in the year 1788. He became the subject of a singular fanaticism, affirming that the world east upon themselves.

Whilst, therefore, a minister should not be unwould come to an end, and that Christ would ap duly engaged in efforts to overthrow one form of pear, to begin his personal reign on earth, on the vice, or promote one form of virtue, to the neglect of others, he should, by the blessing of Heav- came, he was strongly agitated, and when, in en, endeavor to portray the leading principles of the course of the morning, it thundered once or the gospel in such a manner as to show that it twice, he became nearly frantic. When the day makes fatal war with all kinds of sins, whether omitted by those in, or by those under, authority; whether sanctioned by legal enactments, by time afterward, went round the country, preach a perverted public opinion, or by individual ex- ing the new and strange doctrine. He was re moved from his pastorate in 1797. Upon this, he Master, leaving the providing of the loaves and the fishes to him who hath said, 'The willing and a wharf, for the use of the Jews, whom he is vited to assemble there and embark for the Hol Land. Having spent a large property in ente for debt. His wife returned to her father's Norwich. To this place he followed her, after time. He afterward became sane,-for he ha actually been lupatic,—and was settled in Boz rah, in the year 1815. He died at Norwich, in comet in the theological system, whose period for revolution is about thirty years.

#### MIDDLEFIELD CHURCH-DEDICATION.

The new Baptist Meeting-house in Middle field, Ms. was dedicated to the worship of God, Oct. 21st. The following was the order of exercises :- Singing-'The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him; S. S. Kingsley, of Plainfield, read select Scripture; Charles Willet, of Thompson, Ct. offered the opening prayer; Rev. Robert Turnbull, o Hartford, Ct. preached the sermon, from the 92d Psalm, 5th verse: 'Thy thoughts are very deep.' Prayer of Dedication was offered by the Pastor Doxology; Benediction.

In the evening, a sermon was delivered to ar attentive congregation, by Rev. J. G. Warren, of Cabotville, from Col. 3; 9-11.

The above exercises passed off very agreeably and we believe profinably. It would be utterly in vain to attempt a description of the sermon the occasion. The house was filled to overflow ing, and every eye was fixed, the attention rivet ed, and the feelings most deeply interested the subject, from first to last. Many a boson heaved with big emotions, as the preacher oper ed before us the vast abyss of thought there is in God. The discourse was a rich feast to intellect and heart, and repeatedly drew trickling team SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE BAPfrom many eyes. To the praise of God's grace be it spoken, bro. Turnbull's sermon has made a TISTS IN NORWICH.

The first Baptiste in Norwich are said to have lasting as is the truth which it embodied. There ome from Groton, in this State, situated fifteen could have been but few, if any, who did not see in the light of it, how great a Being is God, how

insignificant and weak is man!
The Middlefield Baptist church has been existence since 1817. There have been connec ed with it in all, two hundred thirty eight per sons, including twenty-nine original con We have had, in our original members, me

first meeting-house in West Chelsea, a name ton, eighty-nine years old, lingers around us, to given to one of the villages of which the present see much of the early desires of his heart, in the establishment of a genuine baptized church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the

TRUTH in this town.

There have been six pastors connected with man, who had been, in the general tenor of his life, far removed from the principles of the gospel. The Elder complied with the invitation, and them. Our old house of worship was erected in went. So satisfactory were the aged minister's 1818. It has be in a dilapidated state for prayers and conversations to the dying man, that he gave to the Baptist church, by Will, the bulk some time; and on this account mainly, as wel his property, amounting to some four thousand the present new house was erected. Lord's day bllars. The money is to be paid over on the demon to the old sanctuary, from 1 Sam. 7: 12the use of it during her life. When obtained, it 'Then Samuel took a stone and set it up between is to be reserved, the interest going forever to Mispeh and Shen, and called the name of it Eb enezer: saying, hitherto the Lord hath helped us.' Elder William Palmer was the second minisors of Mr. Mallery. In 1830, the church birth-place of many a precious soul. The next

The new house is in the centre ; the style of i though not elegant. It is contemplated to make is of the plain Tuscan order, fifty feet by thirtyies, and the settlement of Mr. Clarke over the with green blinds; the house is an ornament to new church, Elder Palmer again became the the town. The platform and aisles are carpeted minister of the parent church for a season. The and the house well finished with apparatus for numbers of the congregation had become small, lighting it: a chandelier with four globe lamp and their condition depressed, when, in the winter and two globe lamps for the pulpit. A Bible of of 1845—6, Elder J. S. Swan, of New London, came and held a series of meetings among them. These meetings were continued nearly every even- the pulpit, by L. D. Boise, Esq. of Lowell. May

tized by Elder Swan. No little opposition was been quite generally united. Long may this sa manifested, but still the work proceeded. At the cred labor of their hands remain, as a Taberna end of the Association year, September 30, 1846, cle amiable and attractive, as the place wher The Rev. M. H. Rising, a young man, is the present minister. He was called to the pastorship in March last. The meetings on Sabbath days are well attended and solemn, and conference meetings are held nearly around the conference and blessing of Jehovah-Jesus shall be enjoyed. He is the glory of his church, and to him be the praise for what he 'hath wrought' amongst us.

## LETTER FROM MICHIGAN.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 22, 1846 MESSES. EDITORS,-I write from a village i so far as is known, there were no Baptists in the the western part of the Peninsula State. It is lied in 1806.

Dr. Baldwin was also a native of this place. in a bad state, and is I believe, to be rebuilt He was born in 1753. He removed to New another year. Michigan people seem to have the managed, now that it has fallen into the hands ants of original proprietors of Norwich. Dr. of the Bostonians. An exalted opinion is here Baldwin was grand-nephew of Dr. Lord. This cherished of the energy and perseverance of the Dr. Lord was minister of the First Congregation-al church in the place almost sixty-seen years! tended through to Lake Michigan in two or three

This town is the seat of instice of Kalama; Chelsea, in 1840. The Rev. M. G. Clarke, now of Springfield, was made the pastor. A good house of worship was built on Union street, costing about \$12,000. The church has experienced The State University has a branch located here a large increase in numbers since its formation. The Principal is a Baptist clergyman. The vil-At the meeting of the New London Association lage is delightfully situated. Its grounds were last past, it had 411 members, 40 having been formerly a burr oak plain, and many of the tree added by baptism alone in the course of the year. are still standing, even in the heart of the village The church is now destitute of a pastor, but has and as the streets are laid out with some regar labors next Spring. Great affection and gratitude are entertained toward the Rev. Mr. Clarks,

Portage rivers, run through its borders. first time I visited this village was

season when the heart, catching the hues and and verdant with blossoming hopes; and never shall I forget the pleasant walks which, a stranger and alone, I took around the environs of the village. This was but four short months ago, yet how changed is the aspect of things! The trees onve lost their verdure, and the streams, with osoms swollen through grief, are wailing the death of the flowers that pranked their borders.

one is every sweet child of the sun that smiled

the fringed gentian, which comes When woods are bare and birds are flown, And frosts and shortening days portend The aged year is near its end;'

of justice of Washtenaw county. It is next to Detroit in size, containing nearly four thousand here than elsewhere on the route, and the scene ry is diversified and unusually attractive. It being a central and promising place, the regents have done wisely in here locating the State University.

Jackson is the shire-town of Jackson county. It lies forty miles west of Ann Arbor. It conhappy results of such an in-

And now, as my zigzag pen has brought the point, we will part, and I will return to the Queen

PRESENT STATE OF THE MISSION TREASURY. The diminution of receipts into our Foreign Missionary Treasury, is a result which we had feared. So many act in the matter of contributions to this object, rather from impulse than from principle, that when the special stimulus of such impulse in any degree dies away, the amount giver is greatly diminished. The appeal below, taken from the last number of the Magazine, deserves at the present time intelligent and earnest consideration. We shall merit reproach, and sefield is the world,' and who has charged his two steeples on Calvary church, which is in the church with the commission to preach the Gospel in every part of it, if with all our numbers
and ability as a denomination we fail of meeting
the wants of the missions now established. the wants of the missions now established.

perceived with regret and painful solicitude, that the monthly receipts, as acknowledged by the Treasurer, have been for some time unusually limited. The whole amount received during the first six months of the fiscal year has been only \$45,501,58. Of this sum, more than one half was paid in the month of May. Since then the current receipts have not equalled, by more than one half, the current expenditures.

and gentlemen who were so much frightened in the late passage of the Great Western, and it seemed rather remarkable that his church should be damaged in the gale.

The seasure's cause will gain something from the wreck of the Great Britain, and the rough passage of the Great Western. The clerical passage of the Great Western. The clerical passage of the Great Western and its roughly of the dangers of the sea, and the exposure of seasure of the sea, and the exposure of seasure of the seasure of the seasure of the Great Western and its roughly of the dangers of the seasure of the Great Western and its roughly of the dangers of the Great Western and the roughly passage of the Great Western and the supposition of the dangers of the Great Western and the late of th

another debt? With the present ratio of receipts, this will be the inevitable issue, unless they yield to the fearful alternative, and withhold from the of speaking of life at sea as easy and pleasant, missions the regular and needed supplies. At have as good a specimen of what wind and wave can do as the Western passengers had. reduce the expenses, without occasioning actual suffering. Shall our beloved brethren who have gone out with the pledge that they should be comfortably supported, be denied for a single cities, but Baptists have been slow to formonth the small stipend upon which they rely for nish that pecuniary aid which is necessary

the present year, but such as were imperiously required by the respective missions to which has not been a tithe of the number netually de- year, a house could be built equal in splendor w manded by the missions, some of which, from the want of reinforcement, are in peril of extinction. After most unwearied efforts to procure three suitable men for China, the commit-tee have only one, with his wife, ready for departure, and him they cannot now send, unes they borrow the money to pay his passage! ship by the citizens of Albany. The chaplein of He is expected by the China mission, and he hinself expects, as well as wishes, to embark the propriety of giving some good books to the without delay. In both cases, the expectation has been voluntarily excited by those to whom they look for encouragement and support. Is there nothing in this matter of moral obligation?

On whom does that this matter of moral obligation? On whom does that obligation rest?

ove commend the facts to the triends and sup-porters of our missions, with the farther entreaty that they will consider them well, and lose no time in supplying the means which the exigency demands. Will not the pasters lay the matter at common.

Once before their respective churches, and make evenued by the addition of the ship Albany and appeals to Christian hearts that shall call forth a Boston which will probably sail next week. The responsive liberality, and dispel the gloom that young man, Jackson, who was sentenced by a now gathers about the prospects of our missions? maval Court marshal to be bung for an assault on Brethren in Christ, we pray you, fail not to do an officer, was executed on the 17th of Hept., on your utmost to prevent a repetition of that oppressioned the United States ship St. Mary, it is sire evil—a debt. Ponder well the claims of this hoped he died a converted man. He went out enterprise upon your untiring and zealous en- of the world with this language on his lips, "O,

The deavors. Open your ears to the cry of the perishing heathen, to the calls of your imploring missionaries, and to the command of your redeeming Lord, and, in full view of your responsibilities, act-act individually-act in concertmbibing the spirit, of nature, is full of delight earthly service is done, and you go up to receive act vigorously-act immediately-act until your the rewards of faithful stewards.

#### HELPERS NEEDED IN ABRACAN, II

We extract the following from the interesting journal of Mr. Ingalls in Arracan, from the Magtine. May the prayers of the sainted Comstock receive a speedy answer.

receive a speedy answer.

Though things were an encouraging aspect, and we hope for brighter days, still we are not too sanguine. Boodhism will never fall without a ferce struggle. And these Arracaness are not the people to quietly submit to the yoke of Christ, Opposition is awakened, and will be commensurate with the work of Gud. I have not the time but late in the rambler's face, except, perhaps rate with the work or cross and must just mention a to enter into particulars, and must just mention a few items. I fondly hope you are about sending help to this field; still it is affecting to think that help to this field; still it is affecting to think that And frosts and shortening days portend
The aged year is near its ead;
and gone is the whippoorwill that charmed the
evening hours, and the sister band of warblers,
that hailed the morning and filled the live-long
days with music and gladness. But I am not
disposed to indulge in a strain of melancholy
musing. I rejoice in the changes of the season, and admire the wisdom and goodness of
Him who suffers none of them to come without
bringing a store of blessings.

In coming to this place from Detroit, I passed

Him who suffers none of them to come without bringing a store of blessings.

In coming to this place from Detroit, I passed through three counties, Washtenaw, Jackson and Calhoun. Several beautiful villages lie slong the route, among which are Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Alhipn, Jackson, Marshall and Battle Creek.

Ypsilanti is thirty miles west of Detroit. It contains two or three flouring mills, and is a place of considerable importance. Here I found an excellent school, the male department of the gospel.

In a postscript, dated June 23, he adds:

I cannot close this sheet without expressing a devout wish that this mission may be chereshed by the Beard and the churches. Kyouk Physics and one for Sandoway, and another for shis city. The Catholic bishop visited this place a short me since, and eaid, on leaving, that he would have a mission here, if he had to go to Rome for the properties and the shurches.

Our zavat is visited by many from moraing till night. Yesterday there were forty or more at the contract of the short man and the churches. Here I was a more smoong the people, and the churches.

In a postscript, dated June 23, he adds:

I cannot close this sheet without expressing a devout wish that this mission may be chereshed with the surface of considerable in the properties and the churches. Here I was a more smoong the people, and unless the properties and the churches.

The cannot close this sheet without the surface of considerable in the proper

which is managed by W. L. Eaton, A. M., late a Professor in the Institution at New Hampton, N. H., and the female by Miss M. B. F. Brown, late a student at the same institution.

Ann Arbor, ten miles further west, is the seat

## New Dork.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REPLECTOR.

Harmony between the Old and New School of Presbyterians.—It will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Chapman, late of your city, was refused in-stallation by the Old School Presbytery to which ture built of sandstone, and is in an enclosure of about eight acres. Here are one hundred bytery, and united with one of the other schools. and twenty convicts, mainly at work in cooper, and then asked to have their paster elect installshoe and wagon shops and a furnace. It is ed. The services of installation took place a thought by many that Jackson will yet be the capital of the State. Here I spent one of those were read by Rev. Dr. Adams, and they took the capital of the State. Here I spent one of those agreeable Sabbaths which are not always found in a strange place. I attended the Baptist church, which is under the postoral charge of the Rev. G. W. Harris, in the forenoon, and in the afternoon heard an Episcopal in the Prison. Heretofore the convicts have enjoyed the blessings of a Sabbath school, but for some reason, unknown to ree, it has lately been discontinued. I regret cities. But the truth is, that the Old School to me, it has lately been discontinued. I regret ciation. But the truth is, that the Old School stitution, have there been seen, as I were told, church,' and grow more and more rigid as Congreand might be looked for again, were the school gational churches increase in this city and else-renewed. Doubtless it will be. gational churches increase in this city and else-where out of New England. It will be rememwhere out of New England. It will be remembered that installation was refused Mr. C. on the order enumerated, west of Jackson. Albion contains a flourishing Methodist Seminary. Marshall is the seat of Calhoun county. Battle Creek has spruog up like magic. It possesses considerable hydraulic power, and it is presumed as that at the request of Mr. C. Chapman the Presumed with the statement of the with their correctness. It is a matter of congrst And now, as my zigzag pen has brought the ulation with the enemies of truth that there reader within about twenty miles of the starting Christians, so nearly alike in emitment, should be so hostile to each other. This state of things, added to the cold formality of Presbyterianism, has

added to the cold formality of Presbyterianism, has driven many warm-hearted and devoted Christians into the Congregationalist churches, which are gradually multiplying in this vineinity.

After the preliminary exercises, Rev. Dr. Adams pronounced a very interesting discourse, Rev. Mr. Eaton charged the pastor elect, and Rev. Mr. Reed addressed the church.

The late gale made great havoc among the or-namental trees of our city, particularly the wil-lows. In Waverly Place, I observe one down that would make two cords of wood, an old settler, but not at all decayed. Grace church steeple swayed before the wind, and at one time was Every reader of the Magazine, who is inter-ested in the operations of the Union, must have perceived with regret and painful solicitude, that

one half, the current expenditures.

The Committee are profoundly anxions with men to sudden death, and the pec reference to the probable result. Must they incur part will know how to feel for those who have dear friends at sea. Those who have sailed are quite

The seamen's cause among Ba the greatest efficiency. Another effort is t No missionaries have been sent into the field made in this city to build a house of worship for the present year, but such as were imperiously the Baptist Mariner's church. If those who receive the benefit of poor Jack's labor could be made to diegorge a tithe of their profits for our

Christian Library, with three other volu We commend the facts to the friends and sup- making in all 108 volumes. I hope many a man

was made last month, and this month's issue but because justice seemed to demand it. W. ould have exceeded the last, if all orders could have been answered. Though the hands have been increased, and they work till 11 at night, the demand is much in advance of the supply.-Seventy five thousand copies of the Bible and September, which added to the issue from other sources must reach near one hundred thousand.

#### PAPERS ON THE SLAVE POWER.

PAPERS ON THE SLAVE FORM.

It is especially gratifying to observe men of high political standing, and equally high moral worth, canvassing with ability and earnestness, the question of American Slavery. To see such men as Messrs. Palfrey, Summer, Philips, Adams, and others, receding from the position which declares that nothing can be done, and grappling themselves with their distinguished talent, their energies, and their humanity to the great movement that is now in progress for the rights of man, energies, and their humanity to the great move-ment that is now in progress for the rights of man, is indeed an augury of good. We know of no better way to serve the Anti-slavery cause, than to give this pamphlet of Mr. P. a wide circulation, and to win for it, the calm perusal of all candid and Christian men.

temperate anti-slavory tone, speaking of this production of Mr. Palfrey, well says:—

with slavery? makes use of the following induction of Mr. Palfrey, well says:—

structive and impressive illustration:

duction of Mr. Palfrey, well says:—

'We think this decidedly the ablest treatise on the subject we have seen. We are not convergent enough with all the wires of political port of Salem, in Massachusetts, called the principles, to judge of the truth of some of the statements relating to persons and matters of fact.

But as a treatise on American Slavery, its origin and progress, its influence and tendency, and early the servest the careful attention of avery one who would understand the subject. The doctrines of the pamphilet must derive additional weight from the character of the writer, whose conduct in freeing, at a heavy pseumiary loss, the slaves which he inherited, shows, beyond all question, that he believes what he says, and is ready to make sacrifices in support of his principles.'

NEW HAMPSHIRE CORRESPONDENCE.

Messars. Editors, —This is truly a changing world. Thirteen years are our State Couven.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE CORRESPONDENCE.

Messas Editors,—This is truly a changing world. Thirteen years ago, our State Convention held its anniversary at Runney; the seasion was unusually interesting. Rev. William Taylor, now in Michigan, took leave of his brethren in New Hampshire, by whom he was greatly endeared, to seek a home in the West. The late seasion, at the same place, was thought by some to have been the most interesting we have had since that time. But how changed! Where are the many pastors with whom we then took sweet course? There are only nine, who were pastors at that time, who are now engaged in the pastoral office in this State, and I believe only two churches in the State have enjoyed the labors of the same pastors during the brief space of thirteen years! All the other churches have changed that relation, and some of them several times, during that period. I said it had been changed by the churches; not that they are always in the fault, some portion of the blame, modelly, it is not was a surface of more changed by the churches; not that they are always in the fault, some portion of the blame, modelly, it is not been loved. I said it had been changed by the churches; not that they are always in the fault, some portion of the blame, modelly, it is not some portion of the blame, modelly, it is not been loved. The same pastors during the treatment of the followers of christ has been tested. The same pastors during the brief space of thirden years.

The later extended the many pastors were not thus brought back again were made slaves, they almay in the fault, some portion of the blame, modelly the pastors, and that it is an evil that both ministers and people ought to seek to remedy. A changing ministry can never exert the valuable influence of a permanent one. Our numbers have increased about four thousand in thirteen years.

The later exercises? Of the counties of Massachusetts, there are not less than four, any three children of the followers of Christ has been tested. Removals by death, dismissions a

pendence on the influences of the Divine Spirit, which it is always proper we should possess? AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY. And is not this the great lesson which God is

the divine displeasure be removed, and the re turn of the Spirit's influences be secured?' In answer, I. We should carnostly deprecate the displeasure of God, and humbly supplicate him of Managers of the American Baptist Publication that his anger may be turned away from us. Society, it was unanimously, When God frowns upon his people in conse-When God frowns upon his people in conse-quence of their sins, they ought to consider this a ford, Mass, and Rev. S. B. Swaim, of Worcester, they should give themselves no rest, day nor might, until this frown shall be turned into a Lord, and his people left to sit in darkness and said of us, as the Lord said to Ezekiel, concerning his ancient people,- 'They come unto thee ing his ancient people,—'I ney come that the sat hy people cometh, and they sit before thee as thy people, and they hear thy words, but they will not do them; for with their mouth they they will not do them; for with their mouth they have their heart goeth after their system, &c. And if practicable an approval of system, &c. And if practicable an approval of the system, &c. usness.' We must take the injunction of the risen Saviour to the church at Ephesus, and remember from whence we are fallen, and repent, and do our first works. We must not only come down into the dust, and weep and mourn before Colporteur, supporting himself. At the age of We must return to the faith and love of other days, when our souls were full of tenderness and name. 3. As a means to secure this very desirapromises, until we shall become familiar with use! them; and the pleading of those promises, until German works. With affection are respect, the windows of heaven shall be opened, and we experience their fulfilment in copious showers of grace. This extract from the Report may present our brethren with a theme for meditation, and, may it not be hoped, profitable meditation.

Is it not required? Does not the present sad deelension in personal, practical godliness, demand

professed friend of Christ? In your paper a few weeks since, you noticed the death of the editor of the Herald of Freedom, at Concord, and gave a description of his character, taken, I conclude, from a secular paper, of this Institution is not so complete in some of

Lord, into thy hands I contend the absolute ne-landsmen who do set understand the absolute ne-tand the absolute ne-tand the sandsmen was no no strictest discipline on lowed institutions. It was a lamentable fact, board a ship of war, the execution of this man that in his professed real to reform certain must appear cruel and unjustifiable.

The largest issue of the Word of God ever made

abuses, he made shipwreck of his faith, and advocated the most dangerous principles. This one month by the American Bible Society, reference to the case is not made in unkindness,

#### A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MESSES. EDITORS,-At a meeting of the the

mpies of the Bible and sued in the month of to the issue from other me hundred thousand.

MALLAN.

MALLAN.

MALLAN.

MALLAN.

MALLAN.

MALLAN.

MALLAN.

Resolved, That, while we mourn over our own us, we will take good care of them.

Mr. Palfrey, in his admirable pamphlet in an-The Christian Register of this city, a paper of swering the inquiry What has the North to do

structive and impressive illustration :

New Bedford, Nov. @ 1846. And is not this the great lesson which God is now teaching us? And how long before we shall learn and occupy the place that will meet the approving smiles of Jehovah?

The Report of the Committee on the state of religion, presented at our Convention, by brother Smith, contained some excellent suggestions. The inquiry was inised, 'By what means shall the distinct of the committee of the committee of the suggestions. The inquiry was inised, 'By what means shall the distinct of the committee of th

Baptist Publication Office, } Phila., Oct. 22, 1846. REV. DR. BABCOCK .- VERY DEAR BROTHER .-

le. What calamity greater than a spiritual for the Society. We have now thirteen Colpor-We feel assured that you will do what you can dearth? And what greater evidence of divine displeasure than a sanctuary deserted by the core is supported by the ladies of the Bowdesi. one is supported by the ladies of the Bowdoin on? 2. We must break off our sins by East Cambridge church; a third by the Old Square Baptist church, Boston; a second by the nes, and our iniquities by turning unto Cambridge church; a fourth by one of the Salem Cambridge church; a fourth by one of the Salem the Lord. It is in vain for us to deplore and deprecate our sine or their consequences, so long as we continue in our transgressions. We must repent, heartily repent and reform. It must not be lows, of Charlestown. So you see Massachusetts has the honor of supporting one half of all our

our ten thousand dolfar subscription. We have now about \$3,000 subscribed. I send you a blank as a specimen.

The deacon of the La Grange Church, Geneforty five, with a good farm and the comforts of tys, when our souls were full of tenderness and too bind around him, he goes forth as a volunteer, not to bind around his brow laurels dipped in the gore of the battle-field, but a crown of rejoicing formed of redeemed souls. Such was the estimable end, we would suggest the reading of the Word of God, and especially searching for its

We need funds to stereotype and print a few Your brother in Christ,

THOMAS S. MALCON, Cor. Sec.

## TO BAPTISTS.

Massas. Entrons,-I intended to have read the folthe most serious and solemn attention of every tion at Salem. There was no such time, and I take the liberty therefore of asking its insertion in the Reflector Harvard College Library, ? Sept. 26, 1846.

REV. DR. BARCOCK, DEAR SIR,-The library which many of your readers, better acquainted with his history, could not fully endorse. It may not be well to revive the faults of the dead; nor can it be just to accord the highest virtues to one \*The description of character to which our correspondent refers, was altogether an extract from the \*San.\* of this city, and was wholly confined to the literary attainments and humanity of Mr. Rogers, which, without any endorsement of the man, will not, we suppose, be deated him.—ED. be very glad to get any thing and every thing, ligent Adherence to the Gospel. 7. Regard to and R. S. Thomas.

in any way, by occasionally giving a hint to that Quarterly List. effect to such individuals of our denomination as you meet with from time to time, I think you will one our first page. be doing a favor to some future historian of the Baptists, when he shall come to examine our Descendants of Luther.—Amongst the ue and interest has gone by. Unless such materials are gathered and preserved at or about for a copy of them. If people will give them to

The College has a box at No. 37 Tremont street. Boston, where packages are left for the library. Very respectfully, Yours,

JOHN LANGDON SIBLET,
Assistant Librarian in Harvard University.

#### Miscellanea.

Rev. Dr. Sharp preached to the young, on Sabbath evening, in the First Baptist Church in Union Street. His text was, Psalm 119:59, 60. Subject—the importance of reflection. The Doctor said he was struck with the beautiful gradation set forth in the text. 'I thought on my ways,' this was wise. 'I turned my feet unto thy stimonies,' this was wiser. 'I made haste and delayed not to keep thy commandments,' this was wisest of all. The house was full, and the dis course is said to have been one of characteristic

The New Baptist Meeting house in Merrimack street, will be dedicated on this [Thursday] evening, at 7 o'clock.

weekly, lately commenced in this city, and known as the 'Star Spangled Banner.' The glaring The election in Massachusetts has resulted ing each other. The paper proclaims itself as who, with a mock attempt at music, and sticks on their shoulders, were performing, brimful of military enthusiasm, the tactics which it prompts. We could not help moralizing somewhat on the

pleasure to make record of what follows. The extract is from a correspondence of the N. Y.

'Yours is the only paper that contains the intelligence that ' the steeple of the new and unfinished Baptist church in Troy, was demolished by beautiful city, of which the steeple referred to, is regarded as a great ornament. We are hap-py to inform you, that instead of being 'demolshed' by the gale, it was not injured in the least, and still rears its beautiful proportions heaven-

It may be gratifying to the friends of Zion t be informed, that the large and commodious Lecture-room of our new ho se of worship, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on the evening of 26th of September, by the exercises connected with an old fashioned Baptist covenant meeting; in which many of the members of our sister church, together with their respected pastor joined with us, in solemnly renewing cover nant vows, and consecrating ourselves to the service of our common Lord. It added much, also, to the interest of the occasion, that we were permitted to listen to the experience of a convert, a young man in the prime of life, who told us what 'great things' God had done for his soul. And our fervent prayer is, that 'the glory of this latter house' may 'be greater than of the former.'

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The annual Convention of the Connecticut Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society was held in this city, says the Secretary of Hartford, on Thursday and Fripublic virtue that the nation possesses. day of last week. We were unable to be present ourselves, but learn from those who at was a large and highly interesting meeting on ever be added to this country.' Thursday evening, which was addressed by sev eral popular speakers. We understand that a ion was adopted declaring that they would vote for no man for office that was not a practical

DR. BERCHER AT CINCINNATI-The Watchman of the Valley chronicles the return of Dr. Beecher, to that city, and says: 'The friends of Lane Seminary and its honored President, will be pleased to learn that he has reached home in safety, and resumed his labors with invigorated health and the prospect of continued useful-

Last Sabbath afternoon he delivered a discourse in the Second Presbyterian church, from Ephesians 4: 3- Endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.' The h was filled to overflowing; and the numerous audience listened with fixed attention to the Doctor's plea for Christian Union. He spoke with iastic confidence of the results of this great movement.'

Knox College, Lilinois.—We learn through linois, that by the munificence of J. P. Williston Esq. of Northampton, this State, who has contributed \$1,000, toward the erection of College buildings, material aid has been afforded this institution. The prospects of the College, are highly encouraging.

UNEQUAL EXCHANGES.—Several monthlies in exchange with us; and these kind and polite the first place, each of our 52 sheets per year contain as much or more matter than any one of their 12 annual numbers. This, although somewhat unequal, we could very well get along with Herald of Richmond, the Examining Court of this but the pinching part comes after. Our paper goes postage free as an exchange to other jour- Col. S. S. Myers and W. S. Burr, as accessories, nals to any part of the United States, wh these pamphlets cost us from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 cents each for postage. Now we would be gratified to exchange with some of the applicants, but we

exchange with some of the applicants, but we cannot stand the 'boot.' The editors of periodical pamphlets should unite in a petition to have the postage taken off of their exchanges.

[Banner and Pioneer.

By John B. Gough again addressed a crowded and the contents. — Agricus I. John B. Gough again addressed a crowded in Sabbath evening.

The Christian Review, for October, has the following inviting table of contents. — Agricus I. Justification.—Papal, Puseyite and Primitive.

Justification.—Papal, Puseyite and Primitive.

Ly John B. Gough again addressed a crowded with the contents. — Agricus I. Justification.—Papal, Puseyite and Primitive.

Ly Winder to Miss Mary B. Stekhards Mr. Henry C. Wilder to Mrs. Mary B. Stekhards Mr. Henry C. Wilder to Mrs. Mary B. Stekhards Mr. Junes Mr. Henry C. Wilder to Mrs. Mary B. Stekhards Mr. Junes Mrs. Justification of a Baptist religio

Lord, into thy hands I commit my spirit? To who labored hard, when hving, to turn into ridieven to the smallest pamphlet, which the denomination of Character and of Reform.

shelves for materials, and to the authors them. delegates to the Evangelical Alliance was Dr. selves, by leading them to place a copy of their Von Reinthaler, a German nobleman, from Erbooks and pamphlets in a library where they furth, the place where Luther first opened his will be carefully preserved for future general eyes to the light of truth. And he is not only tions, and where scholars naturally look with the expectation of finding works and pamphlets, after the occasion which gave them a peculiar val- trials and triumphs. He is a gentleman of forthe time of their publication, it becomes very vagrant boys. And here the only five lineal dedifficult after a few years to know where to look scendants of Luther now living are to be found, under his care and tuttion.

> 'WHO READS AN AMERICAN BOOK?'-Samue G. Goodrich, the well known author of Peter Parley, who commenced the bookselling business in Hartford, and afterwards removed to Boston has gone to France to superintend the republi

> Register that the fall term of this institution commenced on Thursday, the 15th inst. We are happy to learn that the Freshmen class is larger over forty. The additions to the other classes are as large as usual-quite a number have entered the grammar school, twenty-five the theological department, and the whole number of students about two hundred. This seat of learning, with its fine location and superior faculty, we trust will secure the regard of our brethre and friends who have children to educate, in all

ELECTIONS .- The result of the election in New York, is the choice of John Young, the Whig candidate as Governor by from 10 to 12,000 ma jority of Addison Gardner, the Democratic incum-A SPECIMEN OF ADVANCING TASTE.-Passing bent for Lieutenant Governor, majority not yet down one of our principal streets, our attention known. The Whigs have elected 23 Congress was arrested by the imposing title-page of a new men out of 36; 74 of the 128 Assembly men, and

capitale of its cognomen enclosed a viguette, repin the choice by the people of Governor Briggs
resenting a bloody battle,—men madly murderand Lieutenant Governor Reed, by a majority of several thousand. The Legislature devoted to news, the drams, etc. A few steps largely Whig, the Senate entirely so, and the boyond, we were met by four poorly clad boys, representation in Congress will be of the same political complexion as before.

> HARVARD UNIVERSITY has 602 students in its several departments, 272 being college pupils.

correction below of a notice that likewise appeared in our paper in reference to the steeple of the new church in Troy. It gives us pleasure to make the tist ministers in Maine, as we learn from Zion's Advocate, has on it already 146 names. Where is the protest of ministers in Manner. The ren in Maine thus declaring their belief in the

> The Macedonian for the present month tant missionary nuxiliary, and deserves an in much esteemed brother Bright, the Assistant Sec retary of the Union, is hereafter to superintend its editorial concerns. Mr. B., with his undoubt ed ability for the work, will bring the peculia facilities afforded by his position.

> IF The November number of the Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, has a fine en graving descriptive of rural scenery, designed by Westall, and engraved by Sartain. Among th of John Foster, Miscellaneous Works of James Mackintosh Philosophy and Philanthropy; David Hume and David Nasmyth.

> The N. V. Commercial, speaking of the war between this country and Mexico, says: It requires no extraordinary forecast to perceive that momentous consequences to the stability of or institutions and the welfare of the republic armore than likely to follow the war. There has becalready a wide departure from the original elements of our political system; new theories ar make themselves visible in the not distant future.
>
> We sincerely believe that beyond this war lies

IIP Mr. Webster remarked, in his that the meeting was unusually large, and that Faneuil Hall on Friday evening last, that 'if we the utmost harmony prevailed throughout. There are alive to our duty, no more slave territory will

> IF We commence this week a series of short ketches affecting the state of the den in Massachusetts, beginning with the Berkshire Association. They will be continued, it is hoped, until they shall embrace all the Association the State. It is pleasant to see the spirit of a vigorous home policy awakening among us.

( Rev. Samuel J. Bronson has received unanimous call from the Baptist church and society in Milbury. A few brethren have purchased the Academy at this place, and the church, at an the second story into a convenient and pleasant place of worship. The prospects of the society are very encouraging

Rev. Benjamin F. Bronson has received and accepted the unanimous call to the charge of the Baptist church and society in Ashland. Both these brethren are sons of our honored brother, Rev. Asa Bronson, of Fall River. Both fields are promising spheres of labor, and have been opened, in a great degree, through the fostering care of the Convention.

UP Our brother, the editor of the Vermont Observer, has been much afflicted within a few weeks past, by illness. It is indeed trying for editors to be laid aside by such visitations. We trust Bro. Angier will find a blessing in these lessons of Providence.

The Rev. R. S. Hitchcock, late of New Bedford, having accepted the unanimous call of namphlet form have been sent us, requesting an the Maverick Congregational church and society. at East Boston, will be installed on the 3d Wedovertures are not a little perplexing to us. In needay of November. The Rev. Professor Park, of Andover, will preach the sermon.

After a long and exciting trial, says the

city, acquitted Wm. S. Myers, as principal, and in the murder of D. M. Hoyt. The last number of the Living Age, contains the admirable article of Dr. Williams, on

## General Intelligence.

SIXTERN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived on Saturday morning, at 3 1-2 o'clock, in 17 1-2 days from Liverpool, having sailed on the 20th.

The Great Britania was still on the sands of Dundrum Bay. She had moved towards the shore a little, and had 10 to 12 feet of water in her hold. Capt. He was to the sail of the her hold. Capt. Hosken was confidently expecting to get her off; and machinery for the purpose

was in preparation.

ENGLAND.—Commercial Matters.—The Cot-ENGLAND.—Commercial Matters.—The Cotton market was thrown into a state of great excitement, by the intelligence of the short crops here, carried out by the Cambria, which arrived at Liverpool on the 14th. The sales had previously been large, and prices firm; but the Cambria news led to a further rise in prices and to a faring the control of the late Deal Braintree, Mr. Ralph Pope, formerly of Dorchester, 67. ously been large, and prices firm; but the Cambria news led to a further rise in prices and to a great deal of speculative buying. The advanced prices were maintained with fifmness until the day of the Britannia's sailing.

The grain market also had been under the influence of speculation. The transactions had been on a large scale, and both Flour and Wheat had not only maintained but five and wheat had not only maintained but for the five and wheat had not only maintained but for the five and wheat had not only maintained but for the five and wheat had not only maintained but for the five and wheat had not only maintained but five and the five and wheat had not only maintained but for the five and t

the ports to the admission, duty free, of every description of provisions, and memorials to that end, had been sent to Lord J. Russell.

ANY. 11, 100.

ANY. 1 by calling on the magistrate and others to provide work for the laboring poor.

SCOTLAND .- We have now to add to Ireland, Scotland, as a place where people are suffering for bread. In the Highlands, immense destitution is said to exist, and the poor are reduced to a state of great physical suffering .- Traveller .

#### DOMESTIC.

Fire in Cambridgeport .- On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, two barns and some other small buildings, in Magazine street, bridgeport, were burnt. They belonged to Mrs. Tufts, who had them insured at Concord. Loss

The State House .- Last year, during the

The State House.—Last year, during the months that the cupola was opened to visitors, from April to November, inclusive, 54,250 persons ascended the cupola. During the present season, 32,243 persons ascended the cupola, up to the end of September. The average number of visitors per day during the season is about 300.

Shocking Accident in Springfield.—A correspondent writes us, that at the Western Railroad Depot in Springfield, on Monday forenoon, a mechanic named Jeremiah Sargeant, was instantly killed, and another named William Whitney, was seriously injured, by being crushed between a locomotive and the door of the machine shop, from which the engine was passing to the engine house. Sargeant was shout 35—had no samily. Whitney about 32—his collection of the control of the

Important Decision under the License Law.

At market 2950 Cattle, a small part Stores—25 yokes Working Oxen, 43 Cows and Calves, 5600 Sheep and about 1000 Swine.

Bronson presiding, has made an important decision. In an action for a penalty, under the new license law, the Court held that strong beer is strong and spirituous liquor, within the mean
'strong and spirituous liquor, within the mean-Important Decision under the License Lane. ing of the act, and that an action lies for retailing it. Another point was also raised in this cause, viz.: whether the plaintiff should state what kind of liquor was sold. The Chief Justice thought he need not, on account of the difficulty in the proof, remarking, that men did not always know what kind they did drink!

The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on Friday, after a session of 3 1-2 days, The Providence Journal says:-

'The petition of the Stonington Railroad Co. for leave to bring the road into the city, so as to establish the depot near that of the other railroads, was granted. A charter was granted for
a railroad from Providence to Warren and Fall
River. An amendment to the school act was
passed. Nothing was done in regard to the litimesting mentions of the school from the school act was
passed. Nothing was done in regard to the litimesting mentions of the school frontess of the school act was
passed. The contributors to the res works are noted that there will
the school frontess of the school frontes passed. Nothing was able in regarder to the work of the Winter Term will commence Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Winter Term will commence Wednesday, Dec. 28. ate, was decided in favor of Mr. Saunders, the sitting member, by an unanimous vote."

Mr. Tukey, the City Marshal, arrested a pickpocket on Friday night. He had had his eye on the fellow for some time, and followed him from the Federal street theatre, up Franklin to Washthe Federal street, the man, in company with an acington street, the man, in company with an accomplice, taking every opportunity to jostle laMr. Macomber will take charge of the female department
The Winter Term will commence Thursday, Dec. 28, and con dies and gentlemen, when they met. At last, the marshal seized him and found some stolen property on his person. His name is John Hall, and he was taken to the Police Court, and thence sent to jail, to be tried at the Municipal Court .-

Rev. Joseph C. Styles, of Richmond, a man of great intellectual ability, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, (N. S.) has declared the title of D. D. conferred by the Transylvania University, considering it a bamble unworthy the dignity of a servant of Christ, and the acceptance of the conference of Sudbury) sites. nity of a servant of Christ, and the acceptance of it, countenancing artificial distinctions ministerial brethren, often unjustly made, and always contrary to the Spirit of the Gospel.

## Marriages.

In this city M. Kench; Mr. Leonan to Miss Shen;
W. Partridge; Mr. Wm. Chapman to Miss Shen;
Soule.
In this city, Mr. Wm. Clark to Miss Nancy Pearson
Mr. John Kennely to Miss Elmbeth J. Gibson.
In East Boston, by Rev. Joseph M. Graves, Mr. Ira G.
Stearns to Miss Sarah E. Pillsbury.
In Rezbury, Mr. Nelson Weatworth to Miss Nancy R.
Homans.
Homans.

Mr. Joseph W. Eaton, Mr.
Thomas Bisidenis, D. D. Como, pt. children.

Mr. Description of Christian Description and Pression.
Thomas Bisidenis, D. D. Como, pt. children.

Thomas Bisidenis, D. D. Como, pt. children.

Mr. Description of Christian Description and Pression.

Thomas Bisidenis, D. D. Como, pt. children.

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Mr. Description of Christian Description and Pression.

Thomas Bisidenis, D. D. Como, pt. children.

Mr. Description of Christian Description and Pression.

Mr.

## In Militon, Mr. Wm. K. Gay, of Dedbam, to Miss Susan E. Tucker, of M. In Grafton, Mr. Charles O. Adams, of G., to Miss Deb. A NEW Collection of flyens for the use of the Baptic Charles, A NEW Collection of flyens for the use of the Baptic an E. Tucker, of M. In Gralton, Mr. Charles O. Adams, of G., to Miss Deb-orals A. Checkering, of Barre. B. Strethen, N. H., Oct. 20, by Rev. Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. John Chase, of Hampton Falls, to Miss Marianae Barker, of S. M. J. Oct. 27, by Rev. N. W. Smith, Mr.

#### Deaths.

been on a large scale, and both Flour and Wheat had not only maintained last quotations, but had advanced in prices. Indian Corn also had advanced in price, and was attracting more and more attention. The United States was regarded as the source from whence the supply, to make up the manifest deficiency in England and Europe generally, must come. The Money market was in a quiet, though somewhat depressed state.

Opening of the Ports.—The state of the Grain market, and the fear of general acarcity, had produced a strong feeling in favor of throwing open the ports to the admission, duty free, of every

end, had been sent to Lord J. Russell.

Mr. Bancroft.—The newly appointed Minister from the United States, Mr. Bancroft, in the room of Mr. M'Lane, accompanied by his lady, has arrived in London from New York.

Ineland.—Ireland continues in a most unquiet and alarming state; poverty, famine, disease and rebellion make up the story respecting the

Boston, Nov. 5, 1946.

JAMES BARKARY.

The Rockingham Baptist Ministars' Meeting will hold its next session with the subscriber, in Brentwood, on Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Bro. Whenler was appointed to preach a sermon, but all are requested to come prepared to preach, as the meeting will probably be continued through the week.

Brentwood, Oct. \$\pmu\_2\$, 1846.

A. M. SWAIN.

Peace Convention.—A Convention of the friends of peace will be held in Mechanics' Hall, in the city of Providence, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Samuel E. Coues, J. P. Blanchard, Adn Ballou, M. G. Thomas, B. D. Peck, and other gentlemen from sbroad, are expected to be present. The following question, referred from the annual meeting of the Khode Island Peace Society, will be before the Convention, 'What are the present obstacles to the progress of peace principles in this country?' the present obstacles to the progress a this country?'
Providence, Oct. 20.

IIP The next meeting of the ministers and descens of the Salisbury Association will be held at Hopkinton, of Ruesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sormon in the seening by bro. Herrick. Kirso S. Hall, Sec. Hopkinton, N. H., Oat. 26, 1946.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND INITATIONS -Th

bone is broken, his arm crushed, and two ribs broken. He will recover.—Hart. Dal. Courant.

Avoid Rough Play, Bays!—A boy, of about eleven years of age, an adopted son of Dr. John Toomy, of Chelses, had his arm broken on Saturday, of last week. He was standing on a fence attached to the school house, with his arm crooked, the hand resting on his side, when one of his playmates pushed him from the fence, and he fell upon his elbow. This accident should serve as a warning to boys against rough play, which too often endangers the limbs of their associates.

BRIGHTON MARKET,-MORDAY, Nov. 2, 1846. COWS AND CALTES—Sales were been \$20, \$22, \$27 and \$43,50.

SHEEF.—Sales of lots varying from \$1,33, \$1,63, \$1,70 to \$2,25 and \$3,25.

SWINE—At wholesale—Sows at 31-2c.; Barrows at 41-2c; at retail from 41-2 to 31-2 and 6c. Old Hogs 11-2 a.

Charlestown Female Seminary.

THE Forty-sighth Term of this Institution will common on Tuesday, the first day of licosuber next, and consistences were. Bay scholars are admitted to equal pieges with Boarding scholars, at the same price of tuition. Apply, by inter or otherwise, to the subscriber, next Seminary Buildings A J. SELLOWS, for the Trustee Charlestone, Nov. 10, 1948.

## Shelburne Falls Academy.

## Uxbridge Academy.

I. M. MACOMBER would respectfully inform his friend and the public, that, in compliance with the request the people of Ukridge, he is about to resume the charge the Academy in that place. Graceful for past favors, he would write the past converge the firms of adocation, and parent generally, sesuring them that no efforts shall be wanting, the party or reader the institutions early of their confidence in party of their confidence. the winter runs weeks
Torrios — English Branches,
Ancient Languages,
Prench, German, and Painting in water colors, extn

Drawing, Uxbridge, Nev 2, 1846.

Save your Teeth !!

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In this city, Mr. Wm. Clark to Miss Mary Ans Soule.

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re, heatdes pieces Craitest to BUY coloni-ties were, the authorising of which is use are assumment, being traced outlined to the first Traces, presenting street being fitting the fitting the colonial street being fitting to the fitting the colonial street according to the fitting to the colonial street according to the colonial street, and street according to the colonial street according to

The book is a immedially arranged, mostly pricess, and with bound.

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Christian Necrotary.—We must say, that The Pentmist, control of the found in any other work of the kind, which satisfies it is a place in sery flayiet oping it in the constraint.

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wants of our churches, and all reis greater facilities to the
who lead in worship, in the selection of appropriate paste
and hymns, than any other compliation with which I am ac
qualitied. Its positic and avanguited features are workly of
all praises.

qualitied. Its postic and avangatical features are workly of all praises.

From Rev. Wes. T. Brantly, Augusta, Go.
A dealer-stam is now amplied with has a sired and bases seriously fold by pastors for many years. Brother Ids did not speak extravegantly when he proconcended the Pasimins's perfect in its kind, leaving maching more to be dealered for this partment of worship. I think your bost only requires to be known to secure for it an extensive circulation.

From Rev. Co. P. Admin. B. Addinove, Md.
It is time we had one Hymn Book for general use. Let 'The Pasimit' be that book. Let our preachers to an active as those of the Matholiat Episcopia thereth, and it will be described by the control of the co

Hymn Books in use.

From Res. Elijah Hatchinson, Windsor, Vr.,
Its simirable arrangement, its decidedly lyrical spir freshon from objectionable hymne and phrases, its en-hymne, mick imperant additions to our sacrel pastry, wird, its postir's algustates to the waste of our densi-tion must, I think, secure for it the special favor and a tensive patrong of the Baptist churches.

tion man, there are the layer as chorches.

From Rev. H. G. Nort, Buth, Mb.

The Pateniat I have personal and re-present,—and with the mass singular impressions. Into not suppose there follows a singular impressions. Into not suppose there for them are singular impressions. Into not suppose them for the following the control of the mass singular impressions. Into the suppose them for them affects. I should soo the state to sing the book through in Gourse, in public worship, possing by some.

From Rev. Wen. Hayes, Beston.

The work is no comprehensive, so tasteful, the arrangement is so convenient, and every weres is an appropriate to some time, place, or occasion, that I believe it may be truly said, as a manual of realimedy it has never been surpassed. One great advantage which it presented in the state of the precliment in fact that the precliment is sufficiently and of the old book, for it is attendishing to use how much of it is nown sung, and is not adapted for use. The compilers are to be comprehended on these success. When I read Mr. He's letter on takining an encountum on their work, it thought that some larger made of some interesting the control of the success of the sun of the sun

The unlite testiment of meters of Replist churches in Re-ton and vicinity, in New York, and in Philadelphia, of the most decided and Statesing character, has been given in favor of the book. Also by the Professor in Rainiston Literary and Theological Institution, and the Newton Theological Landau

tion. The same also has been done by a great stambur of eleg-grown, churches, Associations and Conventions, in every State of the Union.

Among the Associations and Conventions, the following have each expressed somtiments elmits to those given in the Letters and Review's Inserted above, via.—Kannetse (Ma.)

Rapitel Association; Portemustic (N. H.) Bapties Association; Bepton Repties Association; Physical Association; Butter of Repties Association; Physical Association; Murron (Other)

Rapitel Association; Ethic (Tenn Bapties Associations Alsabona State Convention; North Carolina State Convention; Illinole State Convention; North District Association; Illinole State Convention; North District Association; Illinole State Convention; North District Association; Main (Other) Bapties Association; Main (Other) Bapties Association; Main (Other) Bapties Association; Alignmi (Other) Bapties Association; Alignmi (Other) Bapties Association; Alignmi (Other) Bapties Association; North District Convention; or other control of the popularity of the work, it is proper to state that more nightly the beautiful properties all of the control of the popularity of the work, it is proper to state that more nightly the based on the control of the popularity of the work, it is proper to state that more nightly the based on the control of the popularity of the work, it is proper to state that more nightly the based on the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the control of the contro

As an artifance of the prestarity of the week, it is proper to exact that more eightly themsend explos have already been called for. EXP—The price of the 18mo per juic, in episodic bind ing, from 81,95 to 3,00. 18mo pew size, handsomely bound in shoop, 72 cits. 33mo pecket size, handsomely bound in shoop, 62 cits. The different sizes are also bought in a

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Price with only the Control of the Control o

Light Wings for Holiday Hours. 108 pp. space. How-Pancy covers, with the illustrations is stands inthegraphy, and a variety of sound anguings. Hierors for Children in the Holiday Season. 104 pp. grans 10m. With the Understaines on wood and about

Church Music. THE PRAITERY—being the new work by Mason and work was until used and money for Zenrasa, and resonanced in the form and properly of the second of the property of the second and flashed and flashed by well-extra Carriers in the Boston Academy of the State that the Carriers Mason, by I. Mason, 4 to 10 to 20 to 10 to 10

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

A LAST without family, to open a protest hearings to me in this city on her own respectfully. He made as will be immediately accord to her. A prioral self-year need anoly. Application may be made to lich Rijes, if Centically, or of the fiber of this paper. Media of the fiber of the paper.

Religious Herald — It has great and deserved morelt, and as whole is not only well adapted to the object aimed at, but superior to its predicesserve.

Alabame Baptiet.—In the number, variety, and adaptathen of subjects, this returns extends all others. Here are admired to the superior and the great doctriess of the Bible. We consider you will be symme on all the great doctries of the Bible. We consider you will be a superior and the prediction of pasters and churches.

#### The Samily Circle.

O, the ewest atmosphere of nonn! how bright it floats around us, when we sit together Under a hower of vine in summer weather. Or round the hearth-tone in a winter's night?

#### We have Parted.

I knew that we must part-day after day I knew that we must part—day after day
I saw the dread destroper win his way;
That hollow cough first rang the fatal knell,
As on my ear its prophet warang fell;
Feeble and alow thy once light footsteps grew,
Thy wasting cheek put on death's pallid hue;
Thy thin, hot hand to mine more weakly clung,
Each sweet good-night fell fainter from thy tongue;
I knew that we must part—no power could save
Thy quist goodness from an early grant. Thy quiet goodness from an early grave;
Those eyes so dull, though kind each glance they cast,
Looking a sister's fondaces to the last; Thy lips so pale, that gently pressed my cheek,
Thy voice, alas! thou could'st but try to speak;
All told thy doom, I felt it at my heart.
The shaft had struck,—I knew that we must part.

And we have parted, ——, thou art gone!
Gone in thine innocence, meek, suffering one.
Thy weary spirit breathed itself to sleep Se peacefully, it seemed a sin to weep,
And those fond watchers who around thee stood,
Felt even then that God was ever good. Like stars that struggle through the clouds of night,
Thine eyes one moment caught a glorious fight,
As if to thee in that dread hour 't were given
To know on earth what faith believes of heaven. Then like tired breezes didst thou sink to rest, Nor one, one pang the awful change confessed. Death stole in softness o'er that lovely face, And touched each feature with a new-born
On check and brow unearthly beauty lay.
And told that life's poor cares had passed a
In my last hour be Heaven so kind to me, sed away. I ask no more than this-to die like thee. Yes, we have parted, — —, thou art dead!
On its last resting place they laid thy head.
Then by thy side I knelt me down, and tool
A lover's farewell kiss and farewell look; Phose marble lips no kindred kiss returned, From those veiled orbs no glance responsive by h, then I felt that thou hadet passed away. Phat the sweet face I gazed upon was clay; and then came memory, with her busy throng Of tender images forgotten long; Months hurried back, and as they swiftly rolled, I saw thee, heard thee, as in days of old; Sad, and more sad, each feeling grew,
Manhood was moved, and sorrow clained her due;
Thick, thick and fast, the burning tear-drops started,
I turned away, and felt that we had parted.

#### Poor Florence.

From the German of Jung Stilling.

Brimfield, Oct. 17, 1846.

It was on a beautiful afternoon, about the It was on a beautiful afternoon, about the time of the vintage, when the leaves grow yellow, and at every breeze full rustling from the trees, when all the corn-fields are bare, and the kine graze in little herds over the stubble, and every hill cast a long, slant shadow, that poor Florence, a boy of ten years of age, descended the hill by a solitary footpath. He was barefooted; his dark brown feet, covered with a thick scurf, were accustomed to walk over sharp stones without injury. His skin over sharp stones without injury. His skin was so hardened by cold, sunshine, rain, and wind, that even the scratches from the thorns and thistles by the wayside did not pain him He was clad in a ragged little shirt and tatter-ed linen clothes, which he had obtained by ed linen clothes, which he had cotained by begging. His round curly head was covered by a large torn hat, which had turned grey with age, while through its rents his light hair streamed forth in profusion; a wallet hung at his side, and in his hand he carried a strong cudgel, for defence against fierce dogs.

As he came down the mountain, along the

footpath, he saw before him a beautiful meadow, and beyond the meadow a wood, from the midst of which a thick blue smoke arose; a his right hand, a stone's throw from the path

his right hand, a stone's throw from the path, lay a turnip field, which was encircled with a rope, upon which hung old rags, that, when moved by the wind, were well calculated to frighten away wild birds.

Poor Florence hurried onward across the meadow until he reached a brook; he stooped down, drank, and then took his seat upon the target hy an edder hund. He was he was to the turf by an elder bush. He was hungry, there fore he opened his wallet, and as he found nothing in it but crumbs and a few dry crusts nothing in it but crumbs and a few dry crusts, his clear blue eyes glistened, and the tears streamed profusely over his brown cheeks. He then sighed deeply, and said to himself, "O, my dear mother, I have you no longer with me!" He wept aloud. "You always had bread, and when my wallet was empty, you gave me some from yours; now I am often hungry, and when I have anything at all to eat, it is but little."

He peeped again into every corner of his sack, gathered all the crumbs together, and ate them He then continued: mother, if you only were not dead! Your poor Florence now goes begging around the world alone, like a poor little chick that has lost its mother. You often told me that God loves all men; that he sees all men, although they do not see him, and that he is kind, and if we would beg of him, he would very often give us something. Well, dear God, I will now beg at thy door; thou must be very rich and great, since thou hast made the heavens, the sun, and everything. Give me this night a good shelter, and do not let me be so cold when winter comes. Give something to poor

He now wept again. "O, dear mother!—but she is dead, and I shall never see her again, and such another mother I shall never find as long as I live." Thus he lamented. It then occurred to him that he had seen people where the same shack clothes and something black ple wear black clothes and something black upon their hats when any friend had died, and that when other people saw it, they became sad, and sympathised with those who wore such clothes; but poor Florence had nothing of the kind.

As he thus mourned his eyes fell upon the nip field, and he longed to eat some of the turns netd, and he longed to eat some of the raw turnips; but his mother had taught him never to steal anything. In the meanwhile a little maiden approached, leading a white goat by a string, in order to let it browse upon the stubble near the turnip field. Poor Florence now arose, and walked towards the maiden. She was a peasant girl of about ten years of age. She pastured her goat quietly, and let the boy approach her, without exhibiting the least fear.

"Maiden," he began, "I should like very much to eat a few of these turnips, but I dare not. Do they belong to you?"

ot. Do they belong to you?"
"Yes. Where do you come from?"
"Ah, me! I have no home; I am a poor
oy. My name is Florence, but the people

call me poor Flor."

The maiden's face beamed with kindness " that "You are called Florence," she said; "that is a very pretty name. My name is Rosina." "And that is a very pretty name, too; but my mother was called Helen, and that is still

"Where is your mother?" 'She is dead and buried?"

The maiden's face was now all sadness.
"Poor Florence," she said, "how long has she been dead?"
"Eight days." The boy now wept again, and the maiden's eyes were filled with tears.

Listen Florence; you shall not eat the

raw turnips. But are you very hungry?"
"Yes, I am very hungry, Rosina."
"Well, then, I will share my supper with you." She then took a double piece of bread and butter from her backet.

the hat were in vain.

The maiden said at last: "I have just thought of something. Our bailiff once wore a piece of crape upon his arm when he was in mournier."

"That will do," replied Florence, and in a twinkling Rosina pinned the old black strip of crape in tolerable order around his ragged sleeve. They chatted away an hour together; sleeve. They chatted away an hour togetner, but it was now near evening, and it began to grow cool. "But where will you sleep to-night, Flor-

ence?" said Rosina. "Can I not go down with you into the vil-

"Ah, no! We have a cross night-watch, who would drive you away,"
"Well, do not be uneasy, Rosina. I have always been able to find a place where I could sleep; but I do not like to leave you."
The tears stood in his eyes. Rosina cried also. "Listen," she said at last, "do you see yonder smoke up in the woods?"
"Yes," he answered.
"That is a collier's," she continued. "He is a very good man; he receives everybody

is a very good man; he receives everybody into his house when they are driven away by the night-watch. You can go thither."

Florence now arose, took his cudgel, bid

Florence now arose, took his cudgel, bid Rosina a hearty good-bye, and trudged on towards the collier's.

Robert Cole dwelt in the village in which Rosina and her parents lived. This village was situated at the extremity of the valley, at the foot of a mountain, and consisted of thirty thriving families, all of which obtained a decent livelihood from farming and the raising of cattle. Of these, that of the collier's was perhaps in the most comfortable circum-ly an united manifestation of thankfulness was perhaps in the most comfortable circumstances. He was a tall thin man, of seventy years, with hair white as snow. His wife had been dead many years. He had a married daughter who lived with him, but who had no children. Her husband's name was Lorenzo, and he was an honest industries peaces.

and he was an honest, industrious peasant.

On the evening of this day, old Robert wandered around his coal-pits to see if anything remained to be done before nightfall. The DAY, the twenty-sixth day of November

"True; but why, then, did your mother beg
—why did she not work?"

"Ah me! she was always sick."

"Ah me! she was always sick."
"That alters the case, boy. I am pleased with you. I will give you food and lodging. But are you, then, really tired of begging?"
"O, father, if I only need not beg, I should be willing to live always on bread and water, and wear ragged clothes. When I was with Rosina, a little while ago, I could not help thinking why it was that I was obliged to beg while she was not, and then I felt heartily sick and tired of it." sick and tired of it."

"Wait, my boy; sit down by this coal-pit."
Then Robert began his evening hymn again.
Concluded next week.

## Moralist and Miscellanist.

## Spiritual Reading of Scripture.

For, although the Scriptures themselves are written by the Spirit of God, yet they are written within and without. And, besides the light that shines upon the face of them, unless there be a light shining within our hearts, unfolding the leaves and interpreting the mysterious sense of the Spirit, convincing our consciences and preaching to our hearts, to look for Christ in the leaves of the gospel, There is a life in them, but that life is (according to St. Paul's expression.) 'hid with Christ in God;' and, unless the Spirit of God be the promo-condus, we shall never draw it forth. Human learning brings excellent min-istries toward this; it is admirably useful istries toward this; it is admirably useful for the reproof of heresies, for the detection of fallacies, for the letter of the Scriptures, for collateral testimonies, for exterior advanta-ges; but there is something beyond this, that human learning, without the addition of di-vine, can never reach. Moses was learned in all the learning of the Egyptians; and the holy men of God contemplated the glories of God in the admirable order, motion, and in-God in the admirable order, motion, and influences of heaven; but, besides all this, they were taught of God something far beyond these prettinesses. Pythagoras read Moses's books, and so did Plato; and yet they became not proselytes to the religion, though they were learned scholars of such a master. The reason is, because that which they drew forth from thence, was not the life and served. forth from thence, was not the life and secret of it. There is a secret in these books which few men, none but the godly, did understand; and, though much of this secret is made manifest in the gospel, yet even and butter from her basket.

"No," said Florence, "I will not eat a bit of it, for you will not have enough for yourself."

"O, I am not at all hungry, and besides, I shall have plenty when I get home, and you forth from thence, was not the life and secret

do not know where you will find a morsel for supper."

Christ hath revealed, and by his Spirit will yet reveal more plainly to all that will understand them by their proper measures.

Taylor.

supper."

She now took a little knife from her basket,
She now took a little knife from her basket,
She now took a little knife from her basket,
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She now took a little knife from her basket,
She now took a little knife from her basket,
She now took a little knife from her basket,
She now took a little knife from her basket,
She now to be leased to the Young.

Resolve to form your lives upon some certain principles, and to regulate your actions by fixed rules. Man was made to be governed by reason, and not by mere accident or earning principles, and to regulate your actions by fixed rules. Man was made to be governed by reason, and not by mere accident or earning principles, and to regulate your actions by fixed rules. Man was made to be governed by reason, and not by mere accident or earning principles, and to regulate your actions by fixed rules. Man was made to be governed by reason, and not by mere accident or earning principles, and to regulate your actions by fixed rules. It is not action to the Young life of "Yes, indeed, poor Florence, you ought to have a piece of crape on your hat. I myself have none, or I would give it to you." As she said this she looked around, and behold! upon the fence that enclosed the turnip field, there hung a piece of an old crape gown of her mother's. She at once leaped up, ran thither, tore off a few long strips, and returned. Poor Florence jumped up, and was in great delight, but she took a seat, collected some pins, and the boy gave her his hat. But all her attempts to arrange the loose ends upon the hat were in vain.

The mroper course of numan conduct, shad to mrom some plan for your future lives. They are governed by the impulse of the moment, reckless of the consequences. They have fixed no steady amount have adopted no certain principles of action. Living thus at random, it would be a miracle, if they went uniformly right. In order to your pursuing a right path, you must know what it is; and to acquire this knowledge, you must divest yourself of thoughtless giddiness, you must take time for serious reflection. It will not answer to adopt form some plan for your future lives. The want of such consideration is manifest in the conduct of multitudes. They are governed thoughtless giddiness, you must take time for serious reflection. It will not answer to adopt without reflection the opinions of those who may be about you; for they may have some sinister design in regard to you; or they may themselves be misled by error or prejudice. Persons already involved in dissipation or entangled in error, naturally desire to keep themselves in countenance, by the number of followers whom they can seduce into their paths of vice. As reasonable creatures. paths of vice. As reasonable creatures, therefore, judge for yourselves what course it is right and fitting that you should pursue. Exercise your own reason independently and "Ah, no! We have a cross night-watch, who would drive you away."

#### Proclamation.

FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING, PRAISE AND

By the Governor of New Han The most precious gifts of Providence, be-stowed on individuals or nations, cease to be blessings when gratitude is not felt and ac-knowledged toward the Author of them. In obedience to this law of our natures,

tains; its beams shone between the trees upon the worthy old man, and he had just begun his evening hymn as poor Florence came rusting along through the bushes, and met him.

"Father," he began, "will you not give me a shelter for the night?"

"I came talk as the state as a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a the state as a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of the state as a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Prayer; and I carnestly desire the people to a day of public Thanksgiving, Prayer; and I carnestly desire sun was setting over the distant western mountains; its beams shone between the trees upon a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and "Father," he began, "will you not give me a shelter for the night?"

"I cannot tell as yet."

"O, give me a place to sleep! There was a maiden in the field, called Rosina, who was feeding a goat, and she told me that you was good a man that you would certainly give me a shelter."

"That might be, if I only knew that you were a fine, honest lad, for, hark ye, bad children I cannot endure. Are you all alone, then?"

"Yes, my mother died eight days ago. I gence are widely extended; and, above all. "Yes, my mother died eight days ago. I have no father, no mother, no brother, and no for the blessings of our Hoty Religion, which is reveals to us our nature, bears also while it reveals to us our nature, bears also

have no father, no mount, sister!"

"How old are you?"

"I am in my tenth year."

"Hark ye, my lad, if I knew—yet remain with me. I will give you shelter. Are you hungry, too?"

"No, not now. Rosina give me a large whole family of man; that the declaration he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord, may be felt in its full force; that war may boy, if Rosina was so kind to you, were you grateful for it? Look, people here give you food and lodging, and still they are not bounds to do so. Have you ever thought of that?"

"O yes, father, my dead mother often said to me, 'See, Florence, we have no claim upon any one, and still the people give us food. When you are grown up, you must in your turn do good to them.' But I think to myself, if I have to go around begging, how can I work and help all those people who have given me anything; and then I cannot help wishing that I were not obliged to beg any more, otherwise I must work and assist all the world."

Old Robert laughed heartily, and said:

"True; but why, then, did your mother beg

the consolations of its promoc.

While we render thanks to the Most High for the dispensation of these mercies to us let us beseech Him to extend them to the that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord, may be felt in its full force; that war may be given to his professed worshippers, so that the rights of all men may be most the arriving that the grace of God may be given to his professed worshippers, so that the rights of all men may be most the arriving that the people give us food. The professed worshippers, so that the rights of all men may be most the triphts of all men may be most they are red to the Lord, may be felt in its full force; that war may be given to his professed worshippers, so that the rights of all men may be most the rights of all men may be most the surface of God may be given to his professed worshippers, so that the rights of all men may be most the arriving that the people give wo that?

"I am in my tenth year."

While we render thanks to the Most High f

By his Excellency's command:
George G. Fogg, Secretary of State.

## Pierce Academy.

Pierce Academy.

THE winter session of 12 weeks will commence Monday

Nov. 30, under the charge of its former instructors, Mr.

J. W. P. Janus, Preceptor, and Miss L. M. Panusa, Preceptor, and Panusa, Panusa, Preceptor, and Preceptor, and Panusa, Preceptor, and Preceptor, and Panusa, Preceptor, and Panusa, Preceptor, and Preceptor, and

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the public prints. We publish but one.

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BY S. N. DICKINSON,

WILL be published at an early day in December. The Directory to the Business People of Boston, will be that

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Dr. H. has patients brought to him every week, some over 400 miles on bede with diseased spines, and other diseases which are here mentioned, who have been under the care of the most skilled surgeons in the Union, without relief, and who are very some cured by Dr. S. C. Hewett, No. 14 Summer street, Borton, Mass. All kinels of smoticines for rate (that he uses in his practice) at his recens. Spinal, librarmatic, Bone one who cannot place himself under the care of Dr. H. Lie met at all strange, that Dr. H. seemise, opponents, and they who attempt to be rival, are determined to injure him by falsehoods, and thus attempt to oppresshim; as he is daily performing curee of cases given up by the most emisent practitioners, which canses them to have a jealous hatred of him and his surcess.

People ourbit to axamine facts, and not trust to the slander one and maltenant reports of ensemics. By calling on him to be covered, they see fixed him kind, careful and attentive, at 14 N. R. Dr. H. seefformer his came by the historical and as

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5. Because if suffering from any of the above compaints, or any other consequence of a debilitate-system, you will give this valuable remnely one trial, you will find your strength restored, your supersystems of your apprise an investigation of the supersystem of your apprise an investigation and ical science, boiling water being used as a substitute for alcohol in extracting the vittees of its ingredients. Consequently, all those who are opposed to the use of spirituous medicines, either from inclination or necessity, may safely make use of this medicine.

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TEETH.

written by one of the most besselves.

Par Kimball, Dear Sir;—I have the pleasure to inform you that the entire set of teeth made and inserted for Mrs — at your cetablishment, are, to say the least, an admit rable specimen of dental science and art. Their arrangemen is beautiful, and anatomically correct; their fitting says and natural, convenient for use and perfect for appearance, an swering to a charm the purposes of maximation, and articular in the purpose of maximation, mad articular in the control of the

Sturbridge, April 10, 1846. WE. S. SANDERS, M. D.
The reader will notice that the above extract refers to
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nvited to visit my office. DR. KIMBALL, Dawrier.
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BLACK TEAS. 20, 25, 34, 40 cts. Ningyone Socianine. 20, 25, 34. 40 cts. Nindwone. 25. 30, 35. 40, 44
Yorks Nindwone. 45. 50.
Danase Pakos. 45. 60.
Outdon, 30, 40, 50.
Sursov. 60
All the above Tres can be obtained by the Pound, Canist Catty Box, or Chest.—Terms CANH.

## COFFEE Green Coffee at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 cants Rounted. or Roasted and Ground, 10, 125, and 14 cts. One cent par lb. less when the amount of \$1,00 is purch BAKER'S BROMA, CROCOLATE, COCOA. AND SHELLS.

Mechanical and Dental SURGERY. TEETH AT COST UNTIL JAN. 1, 1847.

OFFICE, NO. 266, OPPOSITE TO NO. 307 WAS STREET-CORNER OF AVON PLACE, BOSTO NYRERI—CORNESS ON PLACE, NONTON.

FOR the purpose of introducting more extensively in many imperature respects, as entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly acceed the assual offer and the product of the product of the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to cally adapted to whole and half sets, where the already called the product of t for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sate, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully overficilly by any other means. It is the want of this large niously wrough block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, this emany are unaccessful in dring satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half-sets. Another advantage of carred work,—and none of great importance too, is it a cleanliness. Unless the teeth are mouled in it the control of th

spire a confidence in their merits, that the swaring of them would only und to strengthen.

TERM'S.

Up to January 1, 1947. The following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz: When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the chairsfaction of the person for whom they were made, the chairsfaction of the person for whom they were first as the satisfaction is not then simply the cost of the materials used in the satisfaction is not then siven, the teet may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience. All other work that has been worn with much inconvenience. All other towards the satisfaction is not the following terms. Viz For Forming on the standard to in the most thorough, faithful medical continuous sizes of the following terms. Viz For filling common sized cavities with gold. St. For other kinds of Filling from 50 cents to 91: For esting on gold pivot. St. For Cleanains, 81: Extraction, 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

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PULMONARY POWDER OR SYRUP—for Colds Coughs, Consumption Spitting of Blood, pain in the breast, &c.

ALTERATIVE POWDER OF BAISAM, it is purious of the of the Blood—for Secretals. Sait theum, Scale Head, Sheanatism—for Mercurial, Syphilite, and Eruptive discasses, with the Swellings, Faver Sores, Firstings, and all Consucces. RESTORATIVE WINE BITTERS, for all Nervous Cha-laints, General Debility, Dyspepeia, Wesk Lungs, all Psplaints, General Debilty, Dyspepers, west Lungs, on male Complaints &c.
PILE FLECTUARY—for Hemorrholds or Piles; an inter nal and sovereign remedy.
NEUTRALIZING MIXTURE and NURSERY MEDGENE—for Choice Mother, Preentery, Diarrhoa or Summer Com-plaint, and of relax in Children, induced by teething or deati-FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS-for Intermittent or Bil-DIAPHORETIC or FEVER POWDERS—for all Febrile ANTI BILIOUS FAMILY PHYSIC—a complete substitute r Mercury in all diseases. VEGETABLE EMETIC—for Colds, Fevers, Inflammaters EEPECTORANT AND ANTI-SPANIODIC DROPS—for Whooping Couch, Croup, Asthma, Epileptic Fits, St. Yitue's Dance, Havierice, &c. HEPATIC OR LIVER PILLS, for all Liver Complaint RHEUMATIC LIQUID—for Rhenmatics. Spring, Signal Irritation, White Swallings, Ague in the Foca and Breasts, Paralysis &c. STRORIPC TINCTURE, or SWEATING DROFS—se vistent Colds. Fovers. Inflammations, Pieuriey, Neuralgia, Bilous Colts. Gravel &c.
WORM FOWDER—for Pin, Tape, and common Worms,
and Collocal all diseases string from Worms.
Collocal in the Cheek Colds, Goughts, Brosebitts, Pain and
Tipheners in the Cheek Colds, Goughts, Brosebitts, Pain and
COMPOUND ULMUS POWDER for PQUINTUES—for all
Uncert Fores Fores, Inflament Nurfaces, Felium, &c.
NERNOUS PILLS—for Nouralgia, and all nervous dis-BROWN O'INTMENT—for Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Ery-sipelas, Burne, Scalds, Sore Eyes, etc. VEGETABLE ANTI BILIOUS FILLS—for all Biliary dis-

ANTI DYSPEPTIC AND TONIC PILLS for Dyspepsia or indigention. Habitual Continences. Acidity of the Stonsch. Heatitur. Pain in the Breast and Rice, Distiners, etc.,
COMPOSITION FOR STEAMING AND FORMSTATION
for White Sewiling, Folon. Billow Choller, Inflammation
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ANODYNE FILLS—for Comps, Fits, Tetamos or LeckCOUGH DMOPS—for Codits, Cough, Stricture of the Large,
Companies or Irritation of the Brombial These, Consens, in sec. IRRITATING PLASTER—for all deep seated pains, in-immation of Internal Organs, Spinal Diseases, Bestsess, flammation of Internal Organs, Spinal Diseases, Beauses, Dissiness, etc. CATARRH POWDERS—for Catarrh and all obstructions in the beau. All these Medicines are put up under Dr Beach's immedi-



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That some Fores are an order to importion of the system, is, because they cannot prose to importion of the system, is, because they cannot prose to through the intendiction of the finestille to the finestille of the finestille o

Beaus it has not the equal in the world,

FIMPLES ON THE FACE MARGULINE

EXIN, ORGAN SULFFACE.

In fiving account to each of theore, it will not cause to
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